

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor.

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at Salem, Col. Co., O. All others to JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

THE BUGLE.

We hope every abolitionist, after reading
the following eloquent, truthful and scathing
remarks concerning Daniel Webster and his
accomplices, will be sure to hand it to his
neighbor.

CLOSE OF THE SPEECH OF HON. HORACE MANN.

Delivered at Lancaster, Mass., May 10th.

But, fellow-citizens, as our feelings are
simulated to the keenest sensibility, in look-
ing at the infancy of wrong which slavery
commits; as we see the millions and mil-
lions of human beings daily emerging into
view, and crowding down the vista of futu-
rity, to blast our eyes with the vision of their
woe, a potent voice rings in our ears, ex-
claiming, "Conquer your Prejudices." "Con-
quer your Prejudices." And this exorci-
smal counsel is uttered in reference to the in-
finite crime and disgrace of sending into
slavery, without a trial, those who are free
under our laws--the men to stripes and
death, and the women to the body's shame
and the soul's perdition. Further, baser,
more ungodly counsel was never uttered,
since it was said to our first parents in the
garden of Eden: On the day thou eatest
thereof, thou shalt not surely die.

And what is it that this long-heralded en-
slavement of Liberty, but now its great apostate,
blasphemes with the name of "justice"? Is
there be one sentiment more deeply rooted
in the public heart of Massachusetts than
any other, more interwoven and grown to-
gether with all the fibres of its being, it is
the sentiment of Liberty. We have drunk
in with our mother's milk; we have im-
bibed it from all the lessons of the school-
room and the teachings of the sanctuary;
we have inspired it with the atmosphere we
breathe, and our organs have been attuned
to it from our birth, by the anthems of the
mountain's wind and the ocean's roar. It
was from the love of Liberty, that our an-
cestral fathers plucked themselves up by the
roots from that natal soil into which they
had been fastening for centuries. For this,
they wandered abroad upon the ocean, be-
cause its engulfing surges were more toler-
able to them than a tyrant's power; and as
the sire was stricken down by toil and
death, the sons took up the work and bore
it on, generation after generation.

For this noble sentiment of Liberty, our
later fathers encountered the perils and
deaths of a seven years' war, and amid pov-
erty and destitution, amid hunger, and cold,
and nakedness, without any of the protec-
tions and defenses of battle which the
wealth of their foe could command, they
bared their noble breasts to the sword of the
mailed legions of the British crown.

Now, there is not one of all those glorious
deeds, from the embarkation at Bellingham
to the signing of the Peace of 1783, or the
inauguration of the Federal Government in
1789, which was not begotten by the love of
Liberty, or would have been performed with-
out its creative energy. And yet, the arch-
apostate, standing in the city of Boston, the
home of old Samuel Adams and John Han-
cock, within a stone's throw of the spot
where Benjamin Franklin was born, in
sight of Bunker Hill, and with Lexington
and Concord, as it were, just behind him,
selves behind the hills for shame, calls all
this a "prejudice" and commands us to
cast it from us as an unclean thing. Was it
not enough to make the stones in the streets,
and every brick in that eternal shaft which
marks the spot where Warren fell, cry out
with most miraculous organ, to rebuke him?

We have another, and it is a kindred
"prejudice." We have a "prejudice" of
sixty years standing in favor of the prin-
ciple of the ordinance of 1787. That ordi-
nance has been cherished in our memories,
it has been taught to our children, and we
have displayed it before the world both as
the pledge and the promise of our devotion
to liberty. Five States, now numbering five
millions of men, were the battalions whom
that ordinance wheeled from the ranks of
Belial to the Lord's side. Hundreds of times
have the Whig party and the Democratic
party resolved that the principle of that or-
dinance should be maintained inviolate. Mr.
Webster claimed the application of it to
the new territories as his thunder, and swag-
gered as he rattled it. Now he calls the
great achievement of Thomas Jefferson and
Nathan Dane a "prejudice," and dishonors
their graves by his scoffs. He abandons the
slaveholders of Utah and New Mexico to the
slaughter; he gives nearly one hundred
thousand square miles of territory to Texas;
he gives ten millions of dollars in money,
more than with all our devotion and self-
sacrifice, we have been able to appropriate to
public education in Massachusetts, for the
last ten years; and worse than this, he gives
permission that she may carve out of her
territory a slave State additional to what had
been unconsciously contracted for when
she came into the Union.

And for what does he flout us, by stigma-
tizing all these sacred convictions, and senti-
ments, and instincts, as "prejudices"? Only
to feed the famine of his ambition. He
began to see what every body else has so
long seen, that his vices were bringing up-

on him the retribution of premature old age
and decrepitude; and that unless he could
enter the White House the next term, he
must wait, at least, until the great Julian
Period should bring the world round again.
He parleyed with Southern tempters, and
kill.

Nor did he outrage our feeling only. He
sacrificed our pecuniary interests, our very
means of subsistence. Massachusetts would
be prospering under an improved system of
protection for our domestic industry, to-day,
but for Mr. Webster's apostasy, which strip-
ped of all our power and of all our unity, and
inflamed the spirit of Southern aggression
to demand every thing and yield nothing.
Could the issue be now formed, and the
case tried, whether Daniel Webster's
course in 1850 did not deprive the work-
men of the country of a tariff for the pro-
tection of their labor, not an intelligent and
impartial judge could be found that would
not bring him in guilty. This result every
unbiased man at Washington, saw, last sum-
mer; while he was exhorting the men of the
North with the delusion that, if they would
surrender liberty, they should have their re-
ward in a tariff.

Fellow-citizens, I will trespass upon your
attention but for a moment longer. I wish
to advance one idea for the consideration of
all sober, moral, and religious men. We
have assumed the falsity of a distinction be-
tween a man's public and his private life. We
have supposed that the same individual might
be a bad man and a good citizen; might be
a patriot and an imbecile, a faithful officer
and a chameleon, at the same time; might
serve his country during office hours, and
the powers of darkness the rest of the
twenty-four. But I say, as of old, no man
can serve God and Mammon.

We have been too prone to judge of men
by their professions and their connections. We
seem to have forgotten that the tree is fo-
reshadowed by its fruit, and a man by his life.
If we are to take the Pharisee's rule, and to
determine a man's piety by his creed, and the
number and length of his prayers, then
piety will be the cheapest thing in the mar-
ket, and as worthless as it is cheap.

In closing teachers to be the guides and
exemplars of our children, we demand high
moral worth.

In selecting our religious guides, we feel
most justified in being captiously and mor-
bidly critical; we hardly admit that we can
be sure to find a fault; and the man who fails
to carry personal purity and exemplariness
into the pastoral life, is driven from it with
indignation and contempt.

How long have all good citizens in Mas-
sachusetts labored in the glorious cause of
temperance. They have devoted time, ex-
pended talent lavished money, incurred ob-
scurety; but as their reward, they have placed
the guilty from perdition; rescued the
young, just losing their balance over the pre-
cipice of ruin; saved the widow and the
fatherless from unutterable woe, and driven
demons of discord from domestic altars. Now
why, after all our toils and sacrifices to up-
hold and carry forward the cause of temper-
ance, and to make its name as honorable as
it is blessed; why should we demolish all our
work by elevating a man to a high political
station, or by upholding him when in it,
who, in the face of the nation and of the
world, will become so drunken that he can-
not articulate his mother's tongue? Is this
an example you desire to set before the
ingenious and aspiring youth of the land; ay,
before your own children?

We have had men in the Presidential
chair, not without faults and blemishes of
character; but hitherto we may proudly say,
that we never have had one there who
drowned his reason in his cups. God grant
that we never may. Think of this magni-
ficent Ship of State freighted with twenty-
three millions of souls, and laden to the cup-
ping with the wealth of all the world's hopes,
with a pilot at the helm, drunk!

We are an industrious and a frugal people.
The aptitude is born with us. A true Mas-
sachusetts boy seems to take to ingenious
labor and to labor-saving contrivances, from
his birth, like a duck, almost impatient to
be hatched, that he may get into the water. Dr.
Franklin has stamped a family like-
ness upon us all. His economical wisdom
is domesticated among us. Take a sound
and pure specimen of Massachusetts farmer
or mechanic, and analyze him, and you will
find that, of his whole composition, from six
to ten ounces in the pound is made up
of Dr. Franklin. Now why should we root
out this luxurious, fruitbearing virtue? Why
welcome and court and feed the prodigality
and sensuality of the Old World, to
corrupt the pristine virtues of the new? Can
he be a republican after the severe sim-
plicity and grandeur of the old Roman type;
can he be an exemplary citizen, who must
have his thirty, forty, or even fifty thousand
dollars a year to squander upon what I must
not call, "no cars police," his vices and pas-
sions, but more greatly, "his tastes and
feelings;" while millions of honest la-
borers thank God if by incessant toil they
can earn their daily bread for their families,
and the bread of knowledge for their chil-
dren? Can they be good citizens; or, at least,
are they not grievously deluded, who will
give such purses to such a man for being the
advocate and agent of their special interests,
while there are hundreds of suffering men
and women and more suffering children at
their own doors? Do you want your chil-
dren to grow up inflated by such examples
of "excess and wantonness"? I know that all
this is defended on the ground that some-
thing must be done for a great man's family.
Ah, that family! The progeny and costliness
of the vices, what California shall be able to
support? I know, too, that it is also said
that we must have great talents in the public councils,
at whatever price. Well, if this be your
philosophy, don't do the work by halves, but
import Lucifer at once!

Now, fellow citizens, you know that all
the men who are guilty of these great de-
baucheries from civil and social duty, are
the men who uphold the Fugitive Slave Law.

I might touch upon more holy relations in
life; upon virtues without which there is no
home and no domestic sanctuary; without
which there may be children but the sacred
institution of the family is gone. But I for-
bear. I only desire to awaken your attention
to the great duty of extending the domain of
conscience over politics; of holding public
men answerable for those vices which it is a
great misnomer to call private when they
are committed in the face of the world.

"The pulpit is false to its trust," if it does
not follow and rebuke them, under whatever
robes of official dignity they may hold their
revels.

Three great stages of development belong
to the world. First, there was the period of
physical development, when the tallest man
was crowned king, when the strongest mus-
cles enacted the laws, when brute force was
"His Royal Majesty," and claimed and re-
ceived the homage of mankind. That age
has passed, and how contemptible does all
its greatness now appear. Then came the
age when the mind towered above the body,
when a nation's power no longer consisted
in the millions of its men, but in the treas-
uries of its knowledge; when the intellect
took up the vastest concentrations of animal
strength, which seemed omnipotent before,
and they became, like a feather, in the breath of its power.

That age is the present. The Moral
Age is yet to be ushered in. In this age the
intellectual forces shall still retain all their
dominion and supremacy over the physical
world; but the moral shall preside over the
intellectual, and move them as God moves
the stars, bringing them out of chaos, and
wheeling them in circuits of unimagined
grandeur, and for purposes of beneficence
yet inconceivable. In that day, the Lawgiver
of the land shall be no longer "compromis-
ers" between Duty and Mammon, and the
judges shall judge in righteousness. In that
day, the Merchant, for the lure of trade
shall not pay tribute in human beings, and
send his flesh-tax across the free waters. In
that day, the Gospel of human brotherhood,
of doing as we would be done by, and of
loving our neighbors as ourselves, shall not
be doled out to us by priests of the brand,
phylactery sort, in homoeopathic doses, re-
duced to the five hundredth dilution. But in
that glorious day, the men who sit in the
Arcopagus of the nation, clothed with the
crimson of the Law, shall be, as the heathen
of old figured the emblem of Justice, blind
in the outward eye; and all they know of
color, shall be to give no color to the law.

In that day the successors of St. Paul shall
preach as he preached, standing "in the midst
of a people," and God of equity and righteous-
ness, of justice, of holiness, of the God
who made "of one flesh all nations of men,"
who, alas! to so many in our day is the
Unknown God?

In that day, when a whole people are
aroused to ponder, with unwonted intensity,
upon the great principles for which Sydney
and Vane died; for which Hampden smote
the tyrant of his day; for which the heroes
of the revolution pledged fortune, life and
sacred honor; no voice shall strive to seduce
them from their sacred work by his Belial
cry, "CONQUER YOUR PREJUDICES!"

Slavery in Liberia.

The patrons of the Colonization Society
have taken great pains to contradict the
statement of Capt. Forbes in regard to sla-
very in Liberia, but it seems from the follow-
ing letter which we copy from the London
Morning Herald that the Captain still sticks
to his statement and is able to give names.

"ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, April 8.
"In reference to the article on Liberia in
the last number of the *Standard*, signed
by Elliott Cresson and Thomas Hodgskin, I
feel called on to give some explanation.

"On the 24th of March Mr. Hodgskin
very politely requested that I would give my
authority for the statements in my work,
Liberia, adding--'You will observe that I
am not calling my own accuracy in question;
but the assertions to which you have given
credence are so strangely at variance with
the accounts which I have received from ac-
tual visitors, that I feel deeply interested in
searching them to their foundation.'

"Had Mr. Hodgskin published my an-
swer along with the letter of himself and
Mr. Cresson, I should not have had here to
continue the controversy. It was as fol-
lows:

FOREST, Windsor, March 26.
"My Dear Sir--You are right in your
conjecture that I have not visited Monrovia,
although for six months I was stationed
within twenty-five miles of Cape Mesurado,
and at Cape Mount met many Liberian citi-
zens. That the citizens of Liberia are guilty
of buying and holding slaves, I had ocular
demonstration; and I know personally two
Liberian citizens, * * * sojourners at
Cape Mount, who owned several slaves, in the
general use of the term, but not in its
legal sense, as regards the treaties for the
suppression of the slave trade, as these
slaves were what are termed domestic
slaves, or pawns, and not intended for for-
eign slavery. These pawns, as I have stated
and believe, are as much slaves as their
sable prototypes in the parent States of
America, and my informants acquainted me
that almost all labor in Liberia was derived
from a system of domestic slavery.

"Of domestic slavery in Liberia there
are two classes the one common to all Africa,
and practised by the aboriginal inhabi-
tants for the most part--the other not much
to be complained of, if not extended--by
taking servants, helps, apprentices, or pawns
(choose the expression, obliging them to la-
bor--clothing, feeding, and instructing them.)
"In proof that I did not state without
foundation that Liberian citizens held slaves,
I will conclude by instancing that a citizen
of the republic applied to me, as command-
er of one of her Majesty's ships, to procure
for him pawns of value to the amount of

goods of which he had been despoiled dur-
ing a civil war at Cape Mount--I am &c.,
"T. E. FORBES, Com. R. N."

"The asterisks in the copy of my letter to
Mr. Hodgskin supply the place of the
names of the two slaveholders at Cape
Mount, therein mentioned as examples,
which names I gave, in confidence, to Mr.
Hodgskin."

SPEECH OF GEORGE THOMPSON. AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY.

GEORGE THOMPSON was repeatedly and
loudly called for, and at length came for-
ward and spoke as follows:--I merely rise to
terminate the session of this audience by
making an apology for my silence. I should
feel it an act of great indiscretion to weaken
by any speech of mine the effect of the ad-
mirable address we have listened to.

No man can disguise from himself the im-
portance of the topic that Mr. Garrison has
discussed to-night. Its chief importance
lies in this, that it is a question that must be
discussed because it is one embedded in the
great subject of the emancipation of
three millions in this land. It is not a ques-
tion for me to debate; it is peculiarly your
own question. My province is simply
to declare the principle which lies at the
root of this great matter of American Sla-
very; and that principle is of universal ap-
plication, that no man can hold property in
his fellow-man.

If it is eternally wrong for a man to en-
slave his fellow-men, then, my friends, the
world from its commencement to the present
hour has never before witnessed the com-
mission of so colossal a crime as that of a
deliberate and organized conspiracy on the
part of twenty millions of men to en-
slave three millions of their fellow-men. All
other tyrannies from the beginning sink into
insignificance in comparison with this. I
cannot measure the guilt of your country,
nor can you.

Rail at Russia and Austria, and the tyrannies
of the Old World! Go! hang your
heads, and learn of Austrians and of Rus-
sians the first principles of human rights;
and when you have set free a nation in
bonds--when you have humbled yourself to
the very dust--when you have clothed
yourselves in sackcloth and ashes--when
you have purged the temple of liberty from
the stains of blood that have flowed there
for seventy-five years--when you have pur-
ged your Constitution from a compromise
with sin--when you have redeemed your
land from universal degradation and pollu-
tion--when you have attended the shriek of
the fetter, the crack of the whip, and the
sighing of the prisoner--when you have
done that, then read lessons to Europe, and
set the world an example worthy of being
followed! But till then, my friends, you
utter to the nations of the Old World recoil
in thunder tones upon yourselves; and you
do but hunt these rebukes to come back echi-
vo with a trumpet voice, "Base hypocrite!
learn liberty at home, and learn that liberty
consists in righteousness, and in using the
strength which it gives to deliver the op-
pressed from their bonds!"

I can tell you this, because I am a republi-
can in soul. I can say to your country,
"Would that all the nations of the earth
were even as thou art, save these bonds!"
[Applause.]

I tell you this, not as an enemy, but as a
friend. I tell you this, because I wish your
country well, and because it can never be
well with you until slavery is abolished.

A nation in chains! and talk of sympathy
with the Hungarians, and of sending a ship
to bring to the shores of this Country Kos-
suth! Why, if Kosuth be a consistent man,
instead of bandying compliments with Lew-
is Cass, he would send him words that
would scorch his very soul, and say, "Keep
your compassion for 3,000,000 of your coun-
trymen in chains! If you have sympathy
to spare, pour it over 3,000,000 of chained
slaves in your midst! Though banished
from my country, from the banks of the
Danube to the banks of the Bosphorus, my
limbs wear no chains! No excess drives
me to labor in the workshops! No tyrant's
frowns wither my manhood! I am free under
the Sultan of Turkey, and surrounded
by his protection! If you, Lewis Cass, or
you, Midard Fillmore, or you, Daniel Web-
ster, have a superiority of sympathy, send it
Southward, and let it console 3,000,000 of
Americans in bonds! Kosuth has enough
for himself and something to spare for them,
and he makes a contribution to the slaves of
America of the sympathy tendered to patri-
otic Hungarians!" [Loud applause.]

I shall doubt the patriotism and love of
liberty of every man who comes from revo-
lutionary Europe to these shores, to accept
the hospitality of slaveholders. (Cheers.) If
he be a patriot, a lover of liberty, whether
he fly from the banks of the Danube, the
Seine, or the Tiber, let him go to New Eng-
land, and find a home with the persecuted
and maligned abolitionists of the country! Let
him throw in his lot with them; let him
range himself under the banner of "No
Union with tyrants!" But let him not quit
the tyranny of a crowned despot in Europe,
to lay his manhood before 20,000,000 of con-
federated Republican (?) despots in this coun-
try! [Applause.]

The question we have to do with is the
right of man to hold property in man; that
is the whole question. It is that which is
disturbing the entire frame-work of your re-
publican fabric--which gives the lie to every
profession you make--which makes you a
liar and a hissing among all the na-
tions.

In this cause, it is the duty of every man
to help the Abolitionists of America. There
is not a man on earth that has not an interest
in this great question. America is the world's
property. She has professed to raise her
institutions upon self-evident truths, and to
make them subservient to, and promotive of
liberty and justice throughout the world. We
have a right to demand of you, that

you do not assassinate liberty in the home
and sanctuary to which you have invited her.
We have a right to expect, that, instead of
retarding the progress of freedom in the
world, you should advance it by a pure and
consistent example.

You do not do so; and America in Eng-
land is a laughing-stock in proportion as she
brags of the liberty that you have in this
country. Is there any virtue in that? There
was virtue in your fathers throwing off the
yoke of the mother country; the virtue of
sacrifice, of devotion, of bravery, of dissolv-
ing old and endeared associations. But I
cannot imagine any creature living so desti-
tute of merit, as a republican born in this
country, making a boast of being free be-
cause he cannot help it!

Mr. T. then referred to the fact that many
persons were yet uninterested in this ques-
tion, because they had yet to be awakened to
a sense of its enormity. This but furnish-
ed additional and strong evidence of the ne-
cessity of prosecuting the cause with re-
newed vigor. They looked for success from
the effects of a reformed and public sentiment.
In England, in carrying all reforms, the ques-
tion was taken by the people, and through
pressure from without, the question was suc-
cessfully carried. It had been so there, with
the Anti-Slavery and all reformatory move-
ments. So Slavery must be abolished in
this country. When the public sentiment of
America was reformed, and not till then,
would the divine discourse sound doctrine.
At present they seemed, by a mysterious
coincidence, to write their sermons accord-
ing to a model sent from the office of the
Secretary of State. [Laughter.]

They must not attempt to cope with the
defenders of Slavery with their own weap-
ons. In politics, the latter would beat them.
They must get into a higher atmosphere--
it would choke them to follow there. [Ap-
plause.] Take your weapons out of the
heavenly armory, and they will not have a
shield to cover them.

They had a proof of the importance in
which the cause was held. Did they think
that the ready writers would be there from
New York, if they did not fear the efforts
they were making; if they did not know
that there was a potency in what they were
doing? He had only to tell them, that, in
the results of this agitation, their worst fears
would be realized. [Cheers.]

He had often been asked if he could, by
giving the word, emancipate the slaves of
America, would he do it at once. He had
often replied, "I would not stop to say it
--I would think it!" He had no fears of the
results of emancipation.

Mr. T. concluded his address as follows:
"I have said that the sun shall be as stable as
ever, but a sun more glorious than has ever
yet shone upon your country shall arise, and
beneath his kindly and impartial beams the
millions of this country shall rejoice in a
liberty that shall know no discrimination,
and in a prosperity that shall know no dis-
crimination, and in a prosperity that shall
know no end!" [Long and continued applause.]

Women's Rights Convention.

Mrs. Frances D. Gage, upon taking the chair, said:
I am at a loss, kind friends, to know whether
to return you thanks or not, for the honor
conferred upon me. And, when I tell you,
that I have never in my life attended a regu-
lar business meeting, and am entirely inex-
perienced in the forms and ceremonies of a
deliberative body, you will not be surprised
that I do not feel remarkably grateful for my
present position. For though you have confer-
red an honor upon me, I very much fear I
shall not be able to reflect it back. I will
try.

When our forefathers, left the old and
beaten paths of New England, and struck out
for themselves into a new and unexplored
country. They went forth with a slow and
cautious step, but with firm and resolute
hearts. The land of their fathers had be-
come so small for the children. Its soil an-
swered not their wants. The parents shook
their hands, and said with doubtful and fore-
boding faces, "Stand still, stay at home!"
This has sufficed for us--we have lived and
enjoyed ourselves here. True, our moun-
tains are high, and our soil is rigid and cold.
But you would find a better, change, and trial,
and toil, will meet you at every step. Stay,
tarry with us, and go not forth to the wilder-
ness.

But the children answered, Let us go.--
This land has sufficed for you, but the one
beyond the mountains is better. We know
there is trial, toil and danger; but for the
sake of children, and our children's children,
we are willing to meet all.

They went forth, and pitched their tents
in the wilderness. An herculean task was
before them--the rich and fertile soil was
once shadowed by a mighty forest, their
giant trees were to be felled. The Indian
roamed the wild, wide hunting ground, and
claimed them as his own. He must be met
and subdued, the savage beasts howled de-
fiance from every hill top and in every glen.
They must be destroyed.

Did the hearts of our fathers fail? No,
they entered upon their new life, their new
world, with a strong faith and a mighty will.
For they saw in the prospective a great and
incalculable good. It was not the work of
an hour, nor of a day--not of weeks or
months--but of long struggling, toiling, pain-
ful years.

If they failed at one point, they took hold
at another. If their paths through the wilder-

ness, were at first crooked, rough and dan-
gerous, by little and little they improved
them. The forest faded away, the savage
disappeared, the wild beasts were destroyed
and the hopes, and prophetic visions of the
far seeing powers in the new and untrodden
country, were more than realized.

Permit me to draw a comparison between
the situation of our forefathers in the wilder-
ness, without even so much as a bridle path
through its dark depths, and our present po-
sition.

The old land, of moral, social and political
privilege, seems too narrow for our wants--
its soil answers not to our growing--and we
feel that we see clearly a better country, that
we might inhabit. But there are mountains
of established law and custom, to over-
come. A wilderness of prejudice to be
subdued. A powerful foe of selfishness and
self-interest to overthrow. Wild beast of
pride, envy, malice and hate to destroy. But
for the sake of our children, and our chil-
dren's children, we have entered upon the
work. Hoping and praying that we may be
guided by wisdom--sustained by love, and
led and cheered by the earnest hope of do-
ing good.

I shall enter into no labored argument to
prove that woman does not occupy the po-
sition in society, to which her capacity justly
entitles her.

The rights of mankind emanate from their
natural wants and emotions. Are not the
natural wants and emotions of humanity
common to, and shared equally by both sexes?
Does man hunger and thirst, suffer cold
and heat, more than woman? Does he love
and hate--hope and fear joy and sorrow more
than woman?

Does his heart thrill with a deeper pleasure
in doing good? Can his soul writhe in
more bitter agony under the consciousness
of evil or wrong?

Is the sunshine more glorious, the air more
quiet, the sounds of harmony more soothing,
the perfume of flowers more exquisite, or
forms of beauty more soul-satisfying to his
senses than to hers--to all these interrogatories
every one will answer, No!

Where then did man get the authority,
that he now claims over woman? Is it from
God? From what power, the vested right to
place woman--his partner, his companion,
his help-meet in life--in an inferior position?
Came it from nature? Nature made wo-
man his superior, when it made her his
mother--his equal when it fitted her to hold
the sacred position of wife? Does he draw
his authority from God--from the language
of holy writ? No! For it says that, "Male
and Female created he them, and gave them
dominion." Does he claim under the law of
the land? Did woman meet with him in
council, and voluntarily give up all her claim
to be her own law maker? Or did the ma-
jesty of might, place this power in his hands?
the power of the strong over the weak?--
make man the master? Yes, there, and
there only he gains his authority!

In the dark ages of the past--when igno-
rance, superstition and bigotry, held rule in
the world. Might made the law. But the
undergrowth--the still small voice of Justice,
Love and Mercy, have ever been heard,
pleading the cause of humanity, pleading for
truth and right. And their low soft tones of
harmony have softened the lion heart of
might, and by little and little, he has yield-
ed as the centuries rolled on. And man as
well as woman has been the gainer by every
concession.

We will ask him to yield still--to allow
the voice of woman to be heard--to let her
take the position which her wants and emo-
tions seem to require, to enjoy her natural
rights. Do not answer, that woman's po-
sition is now all her natural wants and emo-
tions require. Our meeting here together
this day, proves the contrary. Proves that
we have aspirations that are not met. Will
it be answered, that we are factious, discon-
tented spirits, striving to disturb the public
power, and tear up the old fixtures of
society. So it was said, of Jesus Christ and
his followers, when they taught peace on
earth and good will to man. So it was said
of our forefathers, in the great struggle for
freedom. So it has been said of every re-
former that has ever started out the car of
progress on a new and untrodden track.

We fear not man as an enemy. He is our
friend, our brother. Let woman speak for
herself, and she will be heard. Let her
claim with a calm and determined, yet lov-
ing spirit, her place, and it will be given her.
I pour out no harsh invective against the
present order of things--against our fathers,
husbands and brothers, they do as they have
been taught. They feel as society bids
them, they act as the law requires. Wo-
man must act for herself.

Oh, if all women could be impressed with
the importance of their own and with one
united voice speak out in their own behalf,

In behalf of humanity they could create a revolution, without armies, without bloodshed—that would do more to ameliorate the condition of mankind to purify, elevate and ennoble humanity, than all that has been done by reformers in the last century.

Speech of Mrs. H. M. Tracy.

Mrs. Tracy, when the Report on the subject of Education, was under discussion, remarked:

That so far as she was informed, Ohio was the only State where women found a Collegiate Institution, that admitted them to the same scholastic discipline as that prescribed for men. But thanks to the expansive spirit of this glorious State, here was to be found one Institution not afraid to try the experiment, whether woman's mind is capable of grasping and comprehending the abstract sciences. But even this generous provision must be somewhat abridged. They must not share equal rhetorical privileges with the other sex. Their exercises must be confined to writing, and reading their productions, while their classmates of the opposite sex, were trained to declaim, and to debate, thus giving fluency and accuracy to expression.

In view of these facts, we could not now reason at all, upon the question of the absolute equality of the sexes in point of mental power; for such a character as a thoroughly educated woman, was not, in the present condition of things to be found. We could not pronounce whether she would be superior or inferior. If her mind was naturally inferior, they there was evident demand for higher cultivation, instead of the meager portion, so generally allotted.

But the question of woman's right to an equal position with man, in all his relations, did not rest upon this at all. It lay at the foundation of all our natural relations, and was itself instituted by the Creator. The great question then must be, Did God create them equal at the beginning? If he did, and if woman's position for six thousand years has been the result of sin, then it must be in violation of the divine harmony, and as such, should be at once rejected. If Jesus Christ came into the world to restore all things, to re-create, to become the Second Adam, then is woman's equality to be sought for, and attained through the Gospel Dispensation. And not one iota would she claim, that did not find its full sanction either from the direct words of Christ, or from the comprehensive principles that he taught. The Bible had been misinterpreted often through false conceptions, and we should not turn from it, as not in harmony with the highest laws of our being, till we had pondered it well. Then we should find that there was no false distinction—that Jesus never spurned nor rebuked the offices of woman; but every where treated her with a consideration that proved, that truly, in him, there was no recognition of male or female, but all were essentially one.

The necessity for wider scope to her energies, and more adequate compensation for labors that could be accurately estimated and compared with the productions of men, was too flagrant a violation of the golden rule, to be met, with even an apology. There could be no right, no humanity in subjecting woman to a position that induced degrading dependence, wretchedness and crime. No thorough student of Christian truth would dare say that this was in accordance with either the provisions of nature or grace, and the result must be, characters but half developed, and spirits out of tune with the high harmony of creation. Man suffered to quite as fearful an extent, by this unnatural condition, as woman, and the consequence must be evil, and only evil.

These were among the reasons why it was a solemn duty to extend to women the means of a true intellectual and social elevation.

Letter from Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

SENeca FALLS, May 10th, 1851.

DEAR FRIENDS: It would give me great pleasure, to accept your invitation to attend the coming Convention, but as circumstances forbid my being present with you, allow me in addressing a letter to the Convention, to touch on those points, of this great question, which have of late, most occupied my thoughts. It is often said to us tauntingly, "well, you have held Conventions, you have written letters and theorized, you have speculated and resolved, protested and appealed, declared and petitioned, and now what next? why do you not do something?" I have as often heard the reply, "we know not what to do." Having for some years rehearsed to the unjust judge our grievances, our legal and political disabilities and social wrongs, let us at this time just glance at what we may do,—at the various rights of which we may even now quietly take possession. Trace, our right to vote we cannot exercise until our State Constitutions are remodeled; but we can petition our legislators every session, and plead our cause before them. We can make a manifestation by going in procession to the polls at each returning election, bearing banners, with inscriptions thereon of glorious sentiments handed down to us by our fathers, such as "no taxation without representation," "no just government can be formed without the consent of the governed," &c., &c. We can refuse to pay taxes, and like the English dissenters suffer our goods to be seized and sold if must be. Such manifestations would arouse a class of minds that take no note of our Conventions, or their proceedings—who never dream even, that woman thinks herself defrauded of a single right. The trades and professions are all open to us; yet us quietly enter and make ourselves, if not rich and famous, at least independent and respectable. Many of them are quite proper to woman, and some peculiarly so. As merchants, postmasters, silversmiths, teachers, preachers and physicians, woman has already proved herself fully competent. Who so well fitted to fill the pulpits of our day as woman; for all admit her superior to man in the affections, high moral sentiments, and religious enthusiasm;

and so long as our popular theology and reason are at loggerheads we have no need of acute metaphysicians or skillful logicians; those who can make the most effective appeals to our imagination, our hopes, and fears, are most desirable for the duties of this high office.

Again, as Physicians; how necessary to have educated women in this profession. Give woman knowledge commensurate with her natural qualifications and there is no position she could assume that would be so permanently useful to her race at large and her own sex in particular, as that of ministering angel to the sick and afflicted—not an angel capable of sympathizing with suffering merely, but with the power to relieve it. The science of obstetrics is a branch of the profession which should be wholly monopolized by women. It is an outrage on common decency which nothing but the tyrant custom can excuse, for man to practice in this branch of the profession. "It is now in this country and in England almost exclusively in the hands of the male practitioner, though from the earliest history down to 1663, it was practiced by women. The distinguished individual first to make the innovation on the ancient time sanctified custom, was no less a personage than a court favorite, the Duchess of Villiers, a favorite mistress of Louis XIV. of France." This is a formidable evil and productive of much immorality, misery and crime. Now that some medical colleges are open to women, and one has been established in Philadelphia exclusively for our sex, I hope this custom may be abolished as speedily as possible. It seems to me its existence argues a much greater want of delicacy and refinement in woman, than would the practice of the profession by her, in all its various branches. But the great work before us is the proper education of those just coming on the stage. Begin with girls of this day, and in twenty years we can revolutionize this nation. The childhood of woman must be free and untrammelled; the girl must be allowed to romp and play, climb, skate and swim,—her clothing must be more like that of the boy; strong, loose fitting garments, thick boots &c., that she may be out in all seasons, and enter freely into all kinds of sports. Teach the girls to go alone, by night and day,—if need be on the lonely highway or through the busy streets of the metropolis. The manner in which all courage and self-reliance is early educated out of the girl,—her path portrayed with dangers and difficulties that never exist, is melancholy indeed. Better, far, suffer occasional insults, or the outright, than live the life of a coward, or never move without a protector. The best protection that any woman can have, one that will serve her at all times and in all places, is courage, and this she must get by experience, and experience comes by exposure. Let the girl be thoroughly developed in body and soul,—not moulded like a piece of clay after some artificial specimen of humanity, with a body after some plan in Godey's book of fashion, and a mind after the type of Father Gregory's pattern daughters, loaded down with the tradition, proprieties and sentimentalities of generations of silly mothers and grandmothers, but left free to be, to grow, to feel to think and to act. Development is one thing, that system of cramping, restraining, torturing, perverting and mystifying called education, is quite another. We have had women enough befooled under the one system; pray let us try the other. The girl must early be impressed with the idea that she is to be a "hand and not a mouth"—a worker and not a drone, in the great hive of human action. She must be taught to look forward to a life of self-dependence, and like the boy prepare herself for some lucrative trade or profession.

Woman has relied, heretofore, too entirely on her needle for support; that one-eyed demon of destruction, that evil genius of our sex, which slays its thousands annually, and in spite of all our devotion, will never make us healthy or wise. The girl must be taught that it is no part of her life to cater to the prejudices of those around her,—make her independent of public sentiment, by showing her how worthless and rotten a thing it is. It is a settled axiom with me that public sentiment is utterly false on every subject. I know not one in which it is not in direct violation of all the holiest and noblest aspirations of our nature, and yet what a tyrant it is over us all, over woman especially, who is so educated that it is her very life to please, her highest ambition to be approved. But once outrage this tyrant, place yourself beyond his jurisdiction, taste the joy of free thought and action, and how powerless is his rule over you!—his sceptre broken at your feet,—his very bubblings of condemnation are sweet music in your ears!—his darkening frown is sunshine to your heart! for they tell of your triumph and his defeat. Think you, women thus educated, would be the frail dependent beings we now find them? by no means. Depend upon it, they would soon settle this whole question of woman's rights. As educated capitalists and skillful laborers, they would not be long in finding their true level in political and social life.

Yours sincerely,

E. C. STANTON.

FREE SOIL IN VIRGINIA.—There are thousands of men in the south who are relying on the north to break that despotism under which they suffer, but which is too strong for them. The cause of liberty in the north is their cause, and their ground of hope. They are doing what they can, as is indicated in the following from the Commonwealth: [Inquirer.]

We are allowed to take the following extract from a private letter coming from a gentleman who resides west of the Blue Ridge, in Virginia: "You will please accept my hearty congratulations, and those of an extensive circle of Free Soil friends in this region, on the occasion of Mr. Sumner's election. This portion of Virginia is fast waking up. In Marshall County the Free Soilers hold the balance of power and the injustice exhibited by the Eastern Shore towards the West in the Constitutional Convention now sitting at Richmond, is operating most beneficially."

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET AND BLOW A DOLOUS OR A FARRING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL.—Milton.

SALEM, OHIO, JUNE 14, 1851.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets July 6th.

A portion of our paper both of last week, and the week before, contained quite a number of typographical errors. Our readers who received these copies must excuse them. Our mortification at their occurrence, we are sure, must exceed any regret they have experienced. We shall do what we can to prevent the like in future.

The Anniversary.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee it was resolved to hold the Annual meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, on the 21, 22, and 23 of August next. The place of meeting has not yet been designated. The meeting necessarily throws a considerable amount of expense, labor, and responsibility, upon the community where it assembles, and of course the Committee desire the cordial approbation of the citizens, who have the burdens to bear. They have received no communications from any quarter, that would tend to relieve them from embarrassment in this particular. It is important the place should be easy of access as well as capable of affording accommodations to those who may attend.

We hope to hear from our friends immediately, in such places as can afford the means of accommodation. Let the citizens in such places assemble and consult, and let us know the result.

Massachusetts Legislature.

At the recent session of the Massachusetts Legislature, the Senate almost unanimously, passed resolutions, affirming anew the hostility of Massachusetts to slavery—her devotion to the Union—her desire to make freedom national and slavery sectional, and protesting against the fugitive slave law, as abhorrent to christianity and the moral sense of the community. Those resolutions were lost in the House, as was also a bill from the Senate abolishing all distinctions in the public schools of the Commonwealth on account of color. Colored children in Boston are prohibited from attendance upon any other than the school established especially for their benefit—however great their distance from its location. The School Committee of Boston presented a remonstrance against the proposed change, affirming that the present organization was both "liberal and happy for the two races, offering equal opportunities for both, without compelling distasteful association of either."

Shame on Massachusetts; if her representatives, represent her truly. Is the fall of Boston to drag the whole State as deeply as any other, into the slough of slavery? She could once valiantly resolve against slavery. Now she has lost even that poor semblance of power. Her own laws nullified in her capital.—Her citizens harassed and persecuted upon her own soil for obedience to the most common dictates of conscience and humanity; and these who control her schools, which have been her glory the world over, pandering to cupidity and prejudice and meanly refusing to human intellect the means of improvement and elevation. The school Committee and the House of Representatives, have effectually "conquered their prejudices"—are quite willing to be kidnappers and blood-hounds themselves, and to educate their children for the same enviable destiny. The people of Massachusetts must right themselves before the world, and disclaim their representatives and Committees, or the honor of rocking the cradle of our new, but glorious revolution will be conferred upon some other place than Boston. For revolution, sooner or later, we must have. It cannot be, that the people will always submit, to the constantly augmenting degradation, which is overwhelming them.

Newspaper Postage.

The new Postage Law goes into operation on the first of July, after which newspapers will be sent free to all subscribers in the country in which they are printed.—To any office out of the country and within fifty miles, five cents per quarter,—any distance over fifty and not exceeding three hundred miles ten cents per quarter; from three hundred to one thousand miles fifteen cents per quarter—between one and two thousand twenty—between two and four thousand twenty-five—and over four thousand, thirty cents per quarter. This reduction will remove in part the objection of some persons to subscribing for newspapers; and with a little exertion on the part of abolitionists will aid in the dissemination of anti-slavery papers. We want our list enlarged. The good time to do it has come.

Millard Fillmore.

Milton Clark, a fugitive slave, recently stated in an Anti-Slavery meeting, that upon his arrival in the free States, he visited Mr. Fillmore with a letter of introduction. That Mr. F. rejoiced at his escape; harbored him; gave him money and helped him on his way. We rejoice for the credit of humanity, to learn that notwithstanding his blood-hound propensities now, he was a man possessed of human sympathies. If ever had the heart to do the noble deed attributed to him, and we doubt it not, though we expect he will deny it now, the disquiet, the degradation, and self-imposed infamy of his present position, must, we should think, be to him more than an offset for the honors and emoluments of an accidental presidency. He has written his own history, as prince of kidnappers. His posterity blushing for their reputation, will in vain desire its obliteration, and the substitution of this exhibition of manhood, which Mr. Clark records.

In A Difficulty.

Some of our good friends of the Elizer Wright and Sumner stamp, who really don't like Slavery, but still wish to "repose" in the Union, are somewhat in tribulation. The word Union, has become as it should be, but a synonym for slavery, and they find it impossible to laud the one, without having it construed into approbation of the other.—Hence Mr. Sumner, who had the reputation of an abolitionist, when he pronounced his "two-fold blessing" on the Union—was at once understood as designating at least one of these blessings for the "institution." And the congratulations at the South, almost equaled those that had proceeded from the North.—And it has taken a considerable amount of quotations and explanation to set the matter right. These brethren are in a dilemma.—They hate slavery, but venerate the Union, the grand pillar of its support. The Union has ever occupied this relation to slavery.—It has always been thoroughly so understood at the South, and is now so understood by Whig and Democratic politicians at the North. Hence the desperate efforts to save the Union at the North. It has identified itself inseparably with slavery. Slavery is accused of the world and doomed to sink in infamy. The Union, in its foul and reciprocated embrace, one and indivisible, is doomed to perish with it. When both shall have perished and rotted together—when slavery shall no longer exist in conflict with freedom—sectionality will be unknown and then can we have a Union—based upon common wants, common rights and common interests. Our brethren need not wonder, and must not complain if supporting the present Union, they are counted on the wrong side. The South know too well what they are about, not to congratulate themselves upon their assistance.

The Portland Mirror an ably conducted paper of this sort with all its sympathies decidedly in favor of freedom candidly affirms the unpleasantness of its predicament as follows.

"At the present time for a man to say he is a Union man, is generally understood to mean that he is in favor of the existence and perpetuity of slavery, and when a political man pledges himself to the Union it is understood at the South and at the North, that he will devote his energies to the best interests of the slave party in the United States. So of the press: those who make the cry of Union their watchword, are noted for their blustering defiance of every phase of American Slavery and their equally boisterous opposition to everything Northern, or that has a tendency to defend the side of freedom instead of slavery."

Against this the editor enters his protest.—He is the enemy of slavery but would be the friend of the Union. For ourselves though we are sorry for the difficulty of our friends, we are certainly glad that the truth is out and that all parties see it. We hope it will induce them to take such grounds as will place them quite above any suspicions of fraternity, with slavery or any possibility of misapprehending their true position. Until they do, the jubilee shouts that ascend for the election of Sumner, Allen, Rantoul and Giddings—(good men as true, we admit as men can be in the false position they occupy) are but a mockery to themselves—for while they shout for their victories, slavery triumphs in the very persons of their champions, by compelling them to pay the accustomed homage to the Constitution and the Union, which are at once the emblems and the source of its power. And she will continue to triumph—she will mock at all their efforts at legislation, if indeed as Congressmen they shall attempt to make any, and standing in security upon their concessions she will jeer at the truths they may eloquently utter so long as the Union stands pledged to her support.

DEPOPULATION OF THE NORTH.—The hardy farmers and mechanics of New England and the West, who can count their hale and sunbrowned urchins by the dozen, will doubtless be surprised to learn that our whole northern population is in danger of extinction. Of all things, we had supposed the "fecundity" of the North, would be the last called into question. But we were mistaken. The fact is "a fixed" one, at least with the Southern Press. It has taken up its lamentations as follows:

"We have succeeded in forming a Government which is controlled by that portion of its People the most alien to our institutions, and the most infirm—the most infirm, physically, and, therefore, we have a right to infer the most infirm morally. For we hold it to be a truth as well established as any other in ethics, in politics, in religion, and in philosophy, that the moral character of a people determines their fecundity, and is in proportion to it. All history proves that in proportion to the morality of a people do they multiply, expand, extend, and conquer.—When they become degenerate and depraved, their vices are first effective in arresting their increase, and finally, in producing their extermination and extinction."

KEEPING IN COUNTENANCE.—The Journal of Commerce praises the New School Presbyterian Church for its "good sense and wisdom," in rejecting with only three dissenting voices, a resolution pronouncing the Fugitive Slave law "entirely opposed to the impulses of humanity—to the principles of justice and to the precepts of the Bible." President Fillmore it will be recollected also pronounced his benediction upon the assembly. Here we have the kidnapping press—the kidnapping church and the kidnapping government whispering to each other words of consolation and approval. We don't wonder. They need mutual aid and comfort.

Slaveholder's Devotion.

The following specimen of devotional bombast, was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Backman, of the Lutheran Church, to the object of his worship, invoking his aid and blessing upon the proceedings of the recent Secession Convention, in South Carolina. We cannot dignify it as blasphemy, for evidently the being addressed as Almighty God—is not the divinity of truth and love, that speaks forth in the harmonies of the Universe. And yet we are reluctantly compelled to acknowledge that it is the divinity of Andover and Princeton, and of all the controlling ecclesiastical organizations of the land:

"We beseech thee, Almighty God, in behalf of that institution which recognizes the rights and responsibilities of the master and the obligations and duties of the servant. We thank thee that in thy divine and holy word thou hast laid down rules for the government of both—so that the former may not become an oppressor, or the latter be led on by wicked passions and evil advisers, to rise up in rebellion against his lawful master, protector and friend. We pray that we may be the humble instrument in thy hand of shedding the light of thy Gospel over the minds of a benighted race. That the folly of those who would reduce them below the level of humanity, and incapable of understanding, or receiving the truths of christianity, may be made manifest by the orderly deportment, the affectionate obedience and the devoted piety of the humble servant, who, whilst he is identified with a race of higher intelligence, who will be his protectors and guides approaches also the altar of the same God, feels that he has an equal interest in the atoning blood of the same Savior; and that, after having mutually performed their duties in their several stations in their families on earth, they may have an assured hope of being reunited in a land of light, of happiness and immortality, in the regions of eternal Glory." Amen.

Methodist Church Case.

The argument in this case has been closed.—The Court suspending the decision for some time, and recommending an adjustment by the parties—assuming them that if made by their representatives and sanctioned by the Court, it would be binding. A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette, says, there is not only a prospect of an amicable adjustment of the present difficulties, but also of a re-union of the two Churches. We think he is mistaken. For though the controlling influence of the organizations North and South, are united in the support of slavery, presenting no occasion for continued separation, yet we cannot believe the mass of the members of the Church will return to a re-union with the South. Many of them have, and to this day, do suppose that by the separation they cleared their skirts of all responsibility for the support of slavery. Most unworthy means have been taken to induce and perpetrate this conviction, where the peace of the Church demanded it. Now to effect a union would be to throw away all that is valuable—all that gives respectability or secures an existence to the Methodist Church in the North. For powerful as is the influence of sect, the honesty and integrity that yet remain in the Church could not be hood-winked and decoyed into a direct fraternity with the sun of all villainies.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—DEAR Reader, we are in a dilemma. We have just received Graham's Magazine for July. We have discovered that it is fashionable for Editors to notice periodicals of this sort, and always favorably. We don't like to be out of the fashion, and in our verdancy, don't know what to say, for we have no reputation in the arts, and the ladies of our acquaintance utterly deny that we are judges of fashion. We will however venture to say, as we can in truth, that the plates in this No. are beautiful, particularly so, with the exception of the "Paris Fashions." We cannot admire even fashionable deformities, and though Mr. Graham and his readers may deem us vulgar, we certainly do prefer the fashions of the real live women we saw at the Akron Convention, with chests of sufficient capacity to carry big warm hearts, and bodies large enough to give them a chance to beat with the generous sympathies of womanhood. Yes, for fashions, commend us for originals to the women's conventions, and not to Parisian assemblies.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION.—This large weekly sheet is beautifully printed. Its miscellany is good, and many of its illustrations are tastefully executed, though there are exceptions. Much as we are disgusted with the pageants that attended the late presidential tour, Mr. Gleason's representations of some of them seem so much like caricatures, that we are quite reconciled to them. Many of the subjects selected for illustration are commendable, while others are in conflict with that chastened taste which will refine and elevate society. For example the Editor seems quite in love with military display—and seems to think his patrons must—or should be. On the question of slavery he is also fashionably conservative.

RESCUE TRIALS.—The jury in the case of Scott were unable to agree, six for conviction and six for acquittal. They were discharged.—Lewis Hayden was put upon his trial on the 9th, J. P. Hale & R. Dana for the defence.

FREEDOM OF PUBLIC LANDS.—Several of the influential Southern papers, are out decidedly against granting portions of the public lands to actual settlers. The Richmond Whig and Washington Republic, strong Fillmore papers, are among the number.—Their objections are exclusively Southern: "It will tend to aggrandize the North, at the expense of the South." Land reformers should not abate their efforts—but they must make common cause with abolitionists, for there can be no free soil, in a land where the laborers, who wear chains are counted by millions.

Among the witnesses whom the Government has brought forward to vindicate the beautiful negro-catching law are two NEGRO-CATCHERS from Virginia.

Letter from James Hambleton.

PENNSVILLE, Morgan Co., May 15th, '51.

To the Editor of The Bugle: Permit me to make a few remarks in reference to the formation of Anti-Slavery Sewing Circles.

I think we are too apt to underrate the value of these as a means of moral agitation. Few very frequently consider, the small amount of their contributions insufficient to justify the formation of an organization.

Such should remember, that as in physics it is by the aggregation of the smallest atoms, that all that is great and stupendous in nature is formed; so in morals, every act that tends to change the opinions of others, helps to swell the tide of public sentiment; upon the right direction of which, the efficiency of all reformatory movements depend. Besides, the pecuniary results, (indispensable as such means undoubtedly are in the prosecution of all enterprises of this kind,) I regard as the least important part of the benefits resulting from such associated efforts. It is through our social intercourse, after all, that the most important revolutions of public opinion are to be mainly effected. The burning truths of eloquence, from the lips of the living speaker, or the searching appeals, and moving arguments presented thro' the press in behalf of the speechless victims of oppression, and wrong, may for the time being, stir the deep fountains of our sympathies, move our burning indignation, and prompt the firm resolve to do battle in behalf of the right; but unless a living testimony is kept constantly before us, those good impressions, will in many cases, soon pass away. This evidence of the truth of our convictions, and encouragement in their maintenance, is furnished by a few individuals among us, faithfully, conscientiously, and earnestly laboring for the slave. No matter though at first your neighbors do treat with indifference, and even contempt, your feeble efforts. Persevere, and in time, if you are true to the right, they will be drawn around, and co-operate with you. Some from curiosity, but more through that sympathetic influence which emanates from earnest efforts in behalf of humanity. Having got them to associate with you, sympathize in your objects, and labor in a common cause, you will have an easy task to thoroughly imbue their minds with the gospel of Anti-Slavery, for it being a part of our common humanity, readily assumes its legitimate influence over the mind, when prejudice is removed. The periodical meetings of these Circles, may be made the sources of the highest moral, and social, entertainments between the sexes, and people generally of a neighborhood. While our Sisters perform the labor, we can help along by furnishing the material, reading Anti-Slavery periodicals, social conversation, and our approving presence and co-operation.

One thought more, by way of suggestion. Persons who have not been in the habit of attending Fairs, are at a loss to know what kind of articles to manufacture. Others have been discouraged, heretofore, by sending articles and learning that they did not sell.

Now as it is designed to hold an annual Fair in the West, would it not be well, at an early day, for the Executive Committee, or a special committee for the purpose, to issue their call, and state what kind of articles they consider most saleable on such occasions. It will of course be presumed that the members of that Committee, are persons who have studied the wants, and can appreciate the taste of those who are in the habit of attending such Fairs.

Their recommendations, therefore, will give confidence, and assurance, to the labors of such as are willing to work for the bondman.

At such a time as this, when the volcanic elements of pure selfishness, sectional jealousies, party strife, and religious hypocrisy, are foaming in madness, threatening to wreck in common ruin the tyrant and his victim, it behooves the friends of liberty and humanity, to lay hold of every instrumentality which will aid them in equalizing, and giving direction to the raging elements, so that the great work of man's redemption may thereby be promoted.

Yours for the right,

JAMES HAMBLETON.

The Question.

"What reception is due to Slaveholders, and the patrons of Slavery?" has been agitating the Anti-Slavery public of Great Britain. They expected an influx of slaveholders and their apologists, both of the clergy and laity at the World's Fair, and they were anxious to give them a suitable reception. The conclusion to which they have arrived, may be learned from the following paragraph from the British Banner, which we copy from the Anti-Slavery Reporter, (British.)

"The ocean path is free, and they may traverse it who choose. But not so the path which leads to the pulpits and parlors of Englishmen. Let no pirate's footsteps pollute those paths! Pirate we say, for we must view the man, who makes merchandise of the flesh and blood, and spirit of his fellow creatures, as of the pirate species, and of the species the worst part. . . . No alliance must be had with the men who number their fellow immortals with their horses and oxen! No alliance with the men who rank such spirits as Frederick Douglass—spirits whose wisdom would teach sages, and whose eloquence would charm senators,—with goods and chattels,—and put them up for sale on the auction block."

We shall give further extracts from the Reporter on this subject in our next.

KOSUTH commences a manly protest to the Sublime Porte as follows: "To day is the anniversary of our arrival at Kutahja. Kutahja is the tomb where the Sublime Porte has buried us alive, whilst speaking to us of hospitality."

Tyranny and Brutality.

AN EXAMPLE FROM AUSTRIA.

It appears that an Austrian officer, stationed in Italy, lately caused a boy of thirteen to be flogged to death. The boy in defending his dog from the attack of a larger one belonging to the officer, had killed that of the latter, with a blow from a stone. For this he was seized and ordered to receive twenty-five blows from the bastinado. So terrible was the infliction, that he expired, when he had received but seventeen. The enraged father of the boy afterward took the life of the officer. 'The affair,' says the Pittsburgh Gazette, 'caused a strong excitement, and will form one item in the terrible reckoning, to which the oppressors of that country will, if we mistake not soon be brought.'

But the Austrians are not alone in their brutality as will be seen by the following, EXAMPLE FROM AMERICA.

Which we condense from the National Era. A slave woman named Mimá, was recently put upon her trial in Raleigh, N. C. for the murder of her master, Wm. Smith. She was acquitted. The following is in substance the history of the occurrence as detailed upon the trial.

On the forenoon of Friday, 29th of November last, deceased took prisoner from Raleigh jail, tied her round the neck and wrist, ropes were latched to the horses neck; he cursed the prisoner several times, got on his horse, and started off; when he got opposite the Telegraph office, on Fayetteville street, he pulled her shoes and stockings off; cursed her again, went off in a swift trot, the prisoner running after him, doing apparently all she could to keep up; passed round by Peck's store; prisoner seemed very humble and submissive; took down the street east of the Capitol, going at the rate of five miles an hour; continued this until he passed O. Kork's corner, about half or three quarters of a mile from the Capitol; that he reached Cooper's (one of the witnesses), thirteen miles from Raleigh, about 4 o'clock, P. M.; that it was raining very hard; deceased got off his horse, turned it loose with prisoner tied to its neck; witness went to take deceased's horse to stable, heard great lamentations at the house, hurried back, saw his little daughter running through the rain from the house, much frightened; got there, deceased was gouging prisoner in the eyes, and she making outcries; made him stop; became vexed, and insisted upon leaving; did leave in a short time, in the rain, sun about an hour high; when he left, prisoner was tied as she was before; her arms and fingers were very much swollen; the rope around her wrist was small, and had sunk deep into the flesh, almost covered with it; that around the neck was large, and tied in a slip knot; deceased would jerk it every now and then; when jerked it would choke prisoner; she was barefooted and bleeding; deceased was met some time after dark, in about six miles of home, being twenty-four or twenty-five from Raleigh."

He reached home about 12 o'clock at night,—released her from the horse, carried her into the house, jerking the rope around her neck, and tied her to a post; afterwards beating her on her bare back with a large piece of light-wood, giving her many hard blows. Subsequently, whilst Smith stepped out, she was released—and near the door before his return he was killed. From the report there is no evidence that the outraged woman was her own avenger.

Doubtless after all this we shall see our heartless, brazen-faced demagogues, stand up in our national temple, and hypocritically thank God they are not like women-whipping Austria. For nothing shameless, is impossible with the perpetrators and abettors of such legalized enormities.

The Raleigh Register, after detailing these events, whose inhumanity, outdo all savagism, which occurred in her own city and within the shadow of her own temples and her capitol—most complacently talks of the "benignity and justice" of our laws towards that class of our population, whose condition Northern fanaticism has so grossly misrepresented. "Benignity and justice," and how was she exhibited? Why this tortured, outraged woman, was not hung; there being no particle of evidence she had committed the alleged crime. Oh! no! she was not gibbeted—but only consigned to the heirs of her brutal tormentor as a hopeless slave. To be subject to the like or other outrages, whenever their caprice should dictate. Such is the "benignity and justice" of this nation. "The tender mercies of the wicked are cruelty." "Oh my soul, come not thou into their secret." "To their assembly, mine honor be not thou united."

The Price of Iron and Coal.

Pennsylvania has repealed her Act of 1839 relating to the Capture of Fugitive Slaves. Henceforth her jails are open as slaveholding baracoons, and her officers are permitted to engage, with impunity, in the exciting sport of hunting men. It is also confidently anticipated that the next Congress will grant a Tariff on Coal and Iron.—J. S. Standard.

Dr. Snodgrass, in a Communication to the Standard of last week has the following commentary upon the above.

I have not only the least doubt as to such an expectation, but ample opportunities which were afforded by my sojourn in the Federal City, during the famous, or rather infamous, "long session" of Congress, were too frequent for the detection of the planning and plotting of the Compromisers, to permit me to doubt as to a direct, because pre-arranged, connection between the humiliating retrograde step of the Pennsylvania Legislature referred to and the compromise measures of the last Congress.

The approaches and overtures made by Southern representatives to the more maleable members from the Keystone State, were open and undisguised, and were to be discerned in the arrangement of the Standing

Committees—such as the placing of that most willing-spirited servant of the Slave interest, James Thompson, at the head of the Judiciary Committee, from which favorable position he moved the 'gag' of the previous question upon the Fugitive Bill, as you will remember! It was discernable, alike, in every subsequent arrangement.—Of course, it was not advisable to approach the less doughty Pennsylvanians in so direct a manner. But where there was a will suspected, there was a way readily discovered; and even the most incorruptible of them were approached, without waiting for the suspicion of a will. Among the latter may be classed the eloquent and able representative from the Lancaster district, Thaddeus Stevens. Now, 'Old Thad' as he is familiarly called, was known to be largely interested in this 'iron business,' and hence the Compromisers were loth to 'give it up so.' Various were the attempts to attract him with their loadstone of self-interest, but in vain, as his masterly and peculiarly annoying, because trustfully, *exposes* plainly indicated.—Happening to overhear one of the sly overtures made to him. I will describe the scene.

It was best, of course, to send a Senator to Mr. Stevens, and one of becoming suavity in *motto*. He was, seemingly, found in the person of Sam. Houston. (I thus abbreviate the name, because Samuel is distasteful to the General.) between whom and Mr. Stevens the following laconic dialogue passed one day, in the lobby of the House of Representatives, during the ten millions struggle of desperation, in which General Houston did his State a good service, which ought to have taught a lesson to certain Northern traitors:

Houston: Good mor-or-or-in-g, Mr. Stevens.

Stevens: Good morning, General.

Houston: A fine opportunity is now given our suffering friends of the old Keystone to advance her interests, if they will only embrace it, in that fraternal spirit which the times demand. Now is your time!

Stevens: Do you really think so, General?

Houston: I certainly do. Everything depends on the treatment which the South now receives!

Stevens: Well, I'll think of the matter—replied 'old Thad,' archly and ironically, as he repossessed himself of his lappels, and moved off in obedience to a sharp appetite, his dinner time having arrived!

EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES.

The trip from New York to Cincinnati can now be made in less than two days.

Havana Molasses are now selling in the Cincinnati market.

Judge Howe of Wisconsin opens his court with prayer.

Six persons are now under sentence of death in New York City.

Mrs. Oakes Smith delivered a lecture last week in New York on woman's dress.

It was six years on the 25th of May last since Sir John Franklin sailed on his dangerous expedition.

The Pope has acceded to the demands of Russia and Austria and consigned Kossuth to a new term of exile.

It is said the population of Ireland, has suffered a diminution of two millions, since 1841.

Maryland has adopted the new Constitution. The election occurred on the 4th inst. The majority for its adoption is said to be near 15,000.

Seven out of ten of the resigning N. Y. Senators have been defeated at the late election.

The N. Y. Tribune says that Mr. Whitney, is successfully presenting his project of a rail road from the Mississippi to the Pacific; and that heavy capitalists have proffered the needful aid.

Mormons: The mormons of the city of the Salt Lake are said to be rapidly increasing in numbers. Every citizen owns a comfortable tenement. They have good schools—a liberally endowed University, and are building a magnificent temple.

The Western Liberal Institute at Marietta Ohio, is said to be in a flourishing condition.—It offers the advantages of an academic and collegiate course equally to male and female students.

The Liberty party have issued a call for a National Convention to be held in Buffalo on Wednesday and Thursday the 17th and 18th of September, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

The official reports of the Custom House of San Francisco, during the year 1850 represent the gold there entered as amounting to \$29,441,583. This exclusive of that which has been carried away without reporting to the Custom House. The whole is estimated at \$75,000,000.

John Van Buren attended the recent Convention in Vermont. In his speech on that occasion, he condemned slavery and the fugitive slave law, but took occasion to remark that he went to Buffalo not to join the Free Soil Party, but to defeat General Cass. He also informs us, that the Democracy of N. Y. "is united—that it is one again, and nothing must occur within or without to separate it."

"And what" asks the True Democrat, "does this affirm and promise? why only this, that the union of the parties is put first and last. What then is Mr. Van Buren's opposition to Slavery? What his great professions?"—Pertinent questions.

It is believed that the Brazilian government is becoming sincere in its endeavors to suppress the slave trade. Several dealers have been heavily fined, and it is now declared that the captain of any vessel engaged in the trade shall be punished with death.—N. City Dem.

Letter from H. C. Wright.

Boston, May 29, 1851.

DEAR JAMES: This is the third and last day of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention. The weather has been fine, and all circumstances favorable, except the place of meeting. These have been too small by far, to accommodate us. There have been many present from the country, far and near.

W. L. Garrison, George Thompson, Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, S. S. Foster, P. Pillsbury, C. C. Burleigh, C. L. Remond, and some two or three others, have been the principal speakers.

EDWARD QUINCY, is President of the Convention. Thus far our meetings have been undisturbed by mob-violence, and rowdism.

The conduct of the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, in closing Faneuil Hall against us; the efforts of priests and politicians, of Church and State to bring the people to obey man rather than God, the duty of all who believe resistance to tyrants, to be obedience to God; Colonization; the character of Webster as a citizen and a man, and the infamy and execration to which his name is destined; the state of the religious sects and political parties in regard to slavery, and the fugitive law; these and like topics have occupied our time. A gathering of loving, stern, and mighty spirits, is this.

I am in the Convention at this moment and George Thompson is speaking on the following resolution:

Resolved, That to place man upon his trial before a Jury of his peers, to determine the question, whether he is a man, or an article of merchandise, is a contradiction in terms, a prostitution of the right of trial by Jury, and an insult, at once, to the dignity of man, and to the God, by whom man has been created with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

On this question Thompson is speaking with an overwhelming power, unsurpassed by himself, or any other man. Shall a man be put on trial, on the question, whether he is a man or a beast? a freeman or a slave? Here is the rock on which the Republic must be dashed to pieces. In their anxiety to form a Union, our fathers consented to the fatal compromise, and allowed a man to be arraigned before the government, on the question whether a man is a man or a chattel.

For 60 years nothing has been done, and one-sixth of the entire population have, by Congress, by the Judiciary, by the Executive, in all its various departments, been "decreed, held, and reputed, as a chattel, personal to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever." Never did a government perpetrate so foul a crime before. All the legislation of Congress touching this class, and all the decisions of the Courts have been made on the supposition that they are beasts and chattels. Not the first law has yet been enacted, not the first decision has yet been given, in reference to them as men, as rational, moral, and responsible beings. Never did a band of pirates do a more inhuman, fiendish deed, than was, and is done, by the Federal Union in thus consenting to place GOD, IN HIS LIKENESS, BEFORE A COURT, AS A CHATTEL.

In consequence of this gigantic crime, by the Federal Union, the universal nation, in every department, in religion, in education, in the state governments, and in social life, soon come to regard the negro as a chattel, and to treat him as such. From this most fiendish sentiment he must, and will be secured, and to do it we must place ourselves outside the compact. Those who are in the confederacy must, of necessity, so treat the negro. He is sworn to do it, before he can act in it.

I hope we shall hear no more about a Jury trial for fugitive slaves. To consent to try a man before any Court or Jury, on the question whether he is a man or a chattel, is to yield the only ground of hope. It is to consent that it is right to try a man on such an issue, and right, also, to abide by the decision if it is against Humanity, and in favor of Chattelism.

These things George Thompson is now presenting with irresistible power; and urging all to come out from the Union. He is showing how powerless Sumner, Mann, Giddings, and all others must of necessity be in Congress, where they are sworn to entertain the question—whether a man is a chattel, and how potent they would be among the people agitating slavery. Would that all friends of freedom would cease to prostitute themselves to a purpose so fiendish. They cannot enter Congress, nor the Judiciary, nor the Executive department of the government, without meaning to regard, in their official capacity, a man as a chattel. The pirate and assassin never perpetrated a deed more cruel and fiendish.

Half past seven—Evening. We are now near the close of our last meeting. Remond, Quincy, and Phillips have spoken, and Thompson is now making the closing speech. Quincy, has not only great power as a writer, but also as a speaker. Were he to cultivate his talents in that direction he would be one of the most interesting speakers in the Anti-Slavery host. His wit is keen; his thoughts clear, bold, strong; his expression concise, pointed; and his manner free, original and agreeable. His speeches at Syracuse, and here, have been among the very best. Thompson has used unbounded freedom in speaking of the Union. What he has said will not soon be lost.

Now we are soon to separate. We have held nine meetings, and have had no disturbance from any source. Slaveholders, priests and politicians of all parties have been present, and have heard the boldest denunciations of the Constitution and Union, and the minutest dissection of that mass of putrefaction, Daniel Webster, and have not winced.

By the way, it is reported on good authority, that Daniel Webster, when he returned to the Astor House, after the dinner given him by the Union Committee in New York, staggered up the steps, drunk, and as he came to the upper steps, fell prostrate on the stones, and there disgorged his dinner, wallowing in his filth like a beast. He had just come from saving the Union. No wonder the drunkard sped! ALAS, FOR THE GODLIKE!!

But I must close, and send this off, or it will be too late for the morning post. Our Convention is adjourned.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Friday, May 30, 1851.

P. S. The enclosed Hand Bill was found posted all about the City this morning, calling on the mob to silence Thompson forever in this city. It is too late in the day.—Nothing can come of it. He will move about as he has done without regard to it.

BOSTONIANS! Have you not sufficiently disgraced yourselves in the eye of the whole country in tolerating the insane abuses of Garrison, Phillips, Pillsbury, and other madmen, that you should now put up tamely and submissively with the wholesale slanders against us by a Renegade Foreigner in your very midst? Where is your self-respect as citizens of Boston? Where is the respect you owe to your country? Freedom of speech forever! but no vile abuse from a foreigner, a scoundrel and emissary paid to help in the cause of disunion! Bostonians, if there is no righteous sense of propriety left in you, if there is no element of shame to stimulate you, then an appeal is due to the brave and patriotic naturalized citizens, natives of Ireland and England, whose bosoms swell with indignation towards the vile apostate of their native clime, and burn with shame at the submissive recreancy of these their native citizens. An appeal to you, naturalized Americans, will set a worthy example, and silence forever, in this community, the tongue of that vile hireling, apostate and slanderer, George Thompson, member of the British Parliament.

At this moment the trial of Scott is going on before Judge Sprague. For what? For helping a man from slavery,—from the condition of a brute to that of a man. Yet, a man is now on trial, on such an issue, in the city of Boston, a city of Churches, Schools, Bibles, preachings and prayings.—What a spectacle, for God, angels, and men! Would the eyes of all in the universe could be fixed upon it. And we are told that God approves it, that God is on the bench to try one of his children on such an issue! Who can but scorn the worship and defy the power of such a demon?

H. C. W.

The Ohio State Teachers' Association.

Will hold its third semi-annual meeting in Cleveland on Wednesday and Thursday the 2d and 3d days of July next.

An Introductory Address will be delivered by the President of the Association on Wednesday morning; and Mr. H. H. Barney of the Cincinnati High School, is the Orator elect for Wednesday evening.

The following subjects will be with others presented for discussion, Free Schools, Normal Schools and the commingling of the sexes in the same School Room.

Female Teachers will be entertained without charge by reporting themselves at the Book Stores of Smith, Knight & Co., or of M. C. Younglove & Co.

Arrangements will be made with the various Rail Road Companies in the State to carry delegates to and from the meeting at half the usual fare.

Teachers and friends of Education are earnestly invited to attend.

Editors will confer a favor by giving this notice general circulation.

LORIN ANDREWS.

Ch'n of E. Committee.

Western Reserve Mass Freedom Convention.

AT RAVENNA, JUNE 23.

The Painesville Convention passed, among others, the following resolutions,

Resolved, That we recommend a Mass Convention, of the Friends of Freedom on the Western Reserve, to be held at Ravenna, on the 25th of June.

Resolved, That we ask the citizens of Ravenna, to appoint the appropriate committees and make the requisite arrangements.

In response to the foregoing recommendation, the Free Soilers of Ravenna, pursuant to notice met at the Court House, and appointed the undersigned a committee of arrangements to make preparations for the Convention.

We, therefore, notify our fellow citizens, that all necessary arrangements for the Convention will be made—invitations will be given to distinguished speakers in different sections of the country, many of whom will doubtless attend, and others may address us by letter.

It is hoped that the friends of freedom will rally promptly to the discharge of patriotic duties—and respond with enthusiasm to this call, and assemble in great numbers to consult and confer together in regard to the action proper to be had in the important crisis which has come upon us.

WILLIAM FRAZER, WILLIAM CAINE, DAVID MCINTOSH, RICHARD J. THOMPSON, IRA GARDNER, JOHN WHITTLESEY, ALBERT AUSTIN, S. A. GILLET, ISAAC BRAYTON, FRED. W. SEYMOUR, EZRA B. TAYLOR, WALLACE WILLIAMSON, ALEX. TOPPING.

Committee of Arrangements.

RECEIPTS.

H. Roby, Leesville, \$2.00-337
W. H. Bettis, Middlebury, 75-325
J. Nash, Sr., Troy, 1,50-295
J. Nash, " " 1,00-293
Rev. J. W. Towner, Letoy P. O., 75-298
S. Purdy, Middlebury, 1,50-283
A. Bass, Akron, 1,50-318
Rebecca A. S. Janney, Columbus, 1,50-350
M. Hardman, New Philadelphia, 2,00-319
D. Borsali, Salem, 1,50-352
Jacob Vollen, Ann Arbor, 1,50-346
E. Preston, Battle Creek, 1,00-321
D. Galloway, " " 75-313
H. Willis, " " 2,00-355
S. Seney, " " 75-313
E. L. Taylor, Newtont, 2,00-318
Wm. Bowerman, Concord, 75-298
I. Brooks, " " 25-322
E. Cadwalader, La Salle, 1,00-248
J. Shinn, Merideth's, 1,50-364
G. Taylor, Westville, 75-288
J. Pegg, Randolph, 1,50-384
J. White, Salem, 75-299
C. Coony, Lima, 2,00-315
W. Trist, Omir, 1,00-333
A. S. Merideth's, 1,50-355
D. Howe, Middlefield, 1,85-288
J. Smith, New Brighton, 1,50-351
E. Smith, Salem, 1,50-336

The following were received previous to the 24th of May, but were not published.

J. B. Heighon, Edinburgh, 1,50-310
E. P. Curtis, Orangeville, 1,50-362
L. M. Bassett, Rootstown, 1,00-315
J. Andrews, Granville, 75-288
M. Houghton, Berea, 37-273
L. A. Houseman, " " 1,50-332
D. Bates, Marion, 1,50-342
E. Clark, Cokranon, 1,50-350
R. Smith, Bigland, 1,50-350
C. Holderman, Grand Prairie, 1,00-292
L. Woods, Eagle, 1,00-331
A. Jacobs, Youngstown, 1,50-345
D. Baldwin, Fowler, 50-303
J. C. Williams, Fowler, 1,50-344
E. Merideth, W. Vincent, 2,00-337
P. Sexton, Palmyra, 1,50-316
J. Winders, Marlboro', 2,00-310
K. G. Thomas, " " 50-276
R. H. Allen, Farmington, 2,00-327
M. Marshall, Economy, 2,00-807
M. Thorp, " " 1,50-320
H. Fuller, Hinkley, 1,50-275
L. T. Spees, Granger, 75-293
J. Kellog, " " 1,50-319
J. Whitney, New Garden, 1,50-332
S. Outalt, Brooklyn, 1,50-325
T. Jackson, Mt. Union, 1,50-340
A. Case, Ravenna, 1,50-332
J. Ingraham, Salem, 1,50-364
W. Knapp, West Andover, 1,00-347
D. Burr, East Palestine, 1,00-312
A. McKlen, Linsville, 1,00-286
J. McConnell, Fairfield, 3,00-379
A. Brooke, Oakland, 3,50-292
J. Strickler, Columbiana, 5,50-278
R. Strickler, " " 1,50-341
R. A. Hambleton, Marlboro, 2,00-312
G. Doughty, Bushfield, 2,00-336
Dr. M. Wilson, Cadiz, 1,15-316
M. L. Parker, New Richmond, 1,50-324
E. H. Cooper, New Albany, 3,00-341
J. Armstrong, Columbiana, 1,50-309
B. Brannen, Berlin, 1,50-312
B. Snowd, " " 1,00-297
E. Wakefield, Greensburg, 2,00-253
E. Whitney, Fort Madison, 1,50-356
A. R. Hambleton, Pennsylvania, 1,00-328
J. Pontius, Petersburg, 1,00-335
C. B. Comstock, Raisin, 50-327
T. Chandler, " " 2,00-389
S. Gould, Sullivan, 1,00-330
Mrs. A. Grimm, Litchfield, 2,00-364
A. Strong, Sullivan, 1,00-332
J. A. Scravance, W. Andover, 1,50-266
Hill & Barnett, Bloomington, 2,50-329
N. Harris, Salem, " " 2,50-329
A. Brosius, Mt. Union, " " 2,50-329

Reform Convention.

A Convention of the friends of Reform will be held at LITCHFIELD, Hillsdale Co., Michigan, on the 10th of July, 1851. This Convention is intended to be free and open to all, without distinction of color or sex) who are honestly desirous of promoting the welfare of the human family. Its labors will probably be devoted mainly to the investigation and discussion of questions in relation to the improvement and elevation of humanity, and the best means for the promotion of man's moral and spiritual development.

To all sincere inquirers after truth and to all true-hearted advocates of progress and reform a particular invitation is extended to be present and take part in its deliberations.

PRESIDENTIAL.—The Whigs and Democrats of Pennsylvania, held State Conventions, on the 4th inst. The former nominating Gen. Scott for the Presidency, and passed a resolution indicative of its opposition to the further extension of Slavery, and to any interference with it by her state officers. The Democrats were divided between Buchanan and Cass, as presidential candidates, with a majority for the former. They expressed their determination to maintain the compromise, and to expunge from their statute book the law prohibiting the use of their jails for the security of fugitives.

Agents for the Bugle.

The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for the Bugle in their respective localities.

Chas. Douglass, Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio.
Timothy Woodworth, Litchfield, Medina Co., O.
Wm. Payne, Richfield, Summit Co., Ohio.
T. E. Bonner, Adrian, Michigan.
Jesse Scott, Summerton, Belmont Co.
Z. Baker, Akron, Summit Co.
H. L. Smalley, Randolph, Portage Co.

SLAVES CAPTURED.—Capt. Soule, of the barque Gen'l Taylor, which arrived at Salem on Monday reports from Sierra Leone, that on April 19th H. B. M. brig Penguin captured at sea an Eastern built brig with 400 slaves on board and 200 had died. The brig had no papers or name, and the officers refused to furnish any. She was brought into Sierra Leone on the 23rd of March. On April 8th a hermaphrodite brig, Baltimore built, without papers or name, and with slave decks, &c., was taken in a small bay at the south east of Sierra Leone. The crew of the capture vessel afterwards mutinied and were lodged in jail. The vessels were to be broken up and sold.—Freeman.

Clerical Humanity.

'Rev. Dr. Gardner Spring, New York: "If by one prayer I could liberate every slave in the world, I would not dare offer it."

'Rev. Dr. Parker, Philadelphia: "There are no evils in slavery but such as are inseparable from any other relation in civil and social life."

'Rev. Dr. Moses Stuart, Andover:—"Many Southern slaveholders are true christians, and sending back a fugitive to them is not like restoring one to an idolatrous people. We may pity the fugitive, yet the Mosiac law does not authorize the rejection of the claims of the slaveholders to their stolen or strayed property."

'Rev. Wm. M. Rogers, Boston: When the slave asks me to stand between him and his master what does he ask? He asks me to murder a nation's life; and I will not do it, because I have a conscience—because there is a God."

'Rev. Wm. Crowell, Waterville:—"Do not allow excessive sympathies for a few hundred fugitives to blind you so as to risk increased suffering to the millions already in chains."

'Rev. Dr. Taylor, New Haven: "Have I not shown you it is lawful to deliver up, in compliance with the laws, fugitive slaves, for the high, the great, the momentous interest of the Southern States?"

'Rev. Bishop Hopkins, Vermont: "Slavery is warranted by the Old Testament. What effect has the Gospel in doing away with slavery? None whatever."

'Rev. Dr. Orville Dewey: "Your right to be free is not absolute, unqualified, irrespective of all consequences. Personal rights ought to be sacrificed to the general good."

TO THE OWNERS OF HORSES.

DR. W. PIERCE, VETERINARY FARRIER AND SURGEON.

WOULD Respectfully give notice that he will be in Salem for a short time, at H. S. Hlop's American House, and will attend to all calls in the line of his profession on the most reasonable terms for Ready pay. He hopes by his former success to give general satisfaction. He trusts that the annexed recommendation from persons residing where he last practised, will be sufficient introduction, as he intends to practice by recommendations and not by warrant. Particular attention paid to surgical operations, and operations for complaints of the eyes. All kinds of MEDICINES for sale.

We the undersigned do certify that we are well acquainted with Dr. W. Pierce and do consider him as one of the most skillful and successful Veterinary operators, and can confidently recommend him to the confidence of the public.

RAYMOND.—Biram Collins, D. K. Wheeler, L. W. Holkes, James Francis.

PITTSBURGH.—Samuel Sherman.

CANTON.—Robert Shuyler, John Buckniss, J. Oldfield, H. Myers, A. McGregor, P. Chance.

MASSILLON.—Dan'l Schell, F. Peter, J. Martin, G. Thompson, Physicians; Jacob Spuhler, J. Hinderer, H. Wagner, A. Braun.

* Mr. Pierce will be in Salem the first week after the 9th, the next in New Lisbon, and so on week about at each place during his stay in Columbiana County.

June 12, 1851.

Salem Steam Engine Shop & Foundry.

THE undersigned continue to carry on the business of manufacturing Steam Engines and all kinds of Mill Gearing at Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. As we are prepared to build engines of all sizes, from four to one hundred horse power, and are willing to warrant them to do as much or more work in proportion to the fuel consumed than the best now in use, we would request those who wish to obtain Engines for any purpose to call before contracting elsewhere.

REFERENCES.

J. P. Story, Waukegan, Waukegan Co., Wis.
James Herick, Twinsburg, Summit Co., Ohio.
Mr. Tappan, Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio.
Stow & Taff, Braeview, Trumbull County, O.
Moor & Johnson, McConeville, Morgan Co., O.
Wm. Hambleton, Pennsylvania, Morgan Co., O.
Edward Smith, Salem, Columbiana County, O.
J. & Wm. Freed, Harrisburg, Stark County, O.
Jordan & Co., Bloomfield, Trumbull Co., O.
John Wetmore, Canfield, Mahoning County, O.

THO'S SHARP & BROTHERS.

Salem, May 30, 1851.

Miscellaneous.

Western New York.

In 1797, the township of Northampton included all of New York State west of Genesee river. The first town meeting was in April of that year, at which it was voted, that "swine might run at large without yoke or ring." A great favor to swine, doubtless, allowing them the freedom of the town, which was at that time a dense wilderness, nearly one hundred miles square. There were not at that time 500 white inhabitants between Lake Ontario on the North, and the State line of Pennsylvania on the South, and Genesee river on the East, and Lake Erie and Niagara river on the West. At that meeting, it was voted, that fifty dollars be raised to pay the necessary expenses of the town.

April 3, 1798. "Voted, that swine shall not run at large without yokes and rings." Also "Voted to raise fifty dollars for the use of the town." The school money this year amounted to \$61 25. "Voted, to raise fifty dollars, payable in labor or produce, to be appropriated in the use of bridges."

Fifty years ago, there were but 25 voters west of the Genesee river. The above facts are taken from the town record of Northampton, including, as I said, all New York State West of the Genesee river, entered upon record in 1798. On that same territory now stand the city of Rochester, with over 40,000 inhabitants; the city of Buffalo, with over 43,000; the town of Lockport, with over 16,000; Batavia, Antica, and other large towns, numbering thousands to each. The counties of Chautauque, Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Wyoming, Cattaraugus, and a part of Albany, are in what was Northampton.

Where, fifty years ago, there were twenty-six voters, there are now 75,000; where, in 1800, there were about 500 white inhabitants, there are now some 600,000; and where there were some fifty or one hundred log cabins, there are now two cities of over 40,000 inhabitants each, and numerous large towns and villages. At that time, this large territory was covered with a deep, tangled forest; now it is covered over with beautiful farms. With the axe the forest has been felled and cleared, and the habitation of wolves, bears and catamounts has become the residence of man.

Fifty years ago, there were two or three log cabins in Rochester, and their inhabitants went forty miles to get wheat and corn ground; now see Rochester, with her numerous mills, whose flour is carried around the world.

There are here two perpendicular falls over the Genesee river, each over ninety feet, of great beauty and wildness. Fifty years ago, their unceasing roar died away in the forest, unheard, except by the wild beasts, and the brilliant rainbow that spanned them appeared and disappeared unseen; now they are seen and admired by daily visitors from all lands. Look at Buffalo! Scarce even a log cabin was there, nor an Indian canoe in 1800; now see the great steamers, and the railway trains, that daily go and come; with innumerable canal boats. Fifty years ago, where fifty dollars were expended for schools, half a million would not now pay the school bill.—H. C. Wright.

Mental Hallucination.

A young man had a strong imagination that he was dead, and earnestly begged his friends to bury him. They consented by the advice of the physician. He was laid upon a bier, and carried upon the shoulders of men to church; when some pleasant fellows meeting the procession, and inquiring who it was, they answered, "And a very good job it is," said one of them, "for the world is well rid of a very bad and vicious character, which must have had the gallows in due course." The young man, now lying dead, hearing this, popped up his head, and said they ought to be ashamed of themselves in thus treating his fair time, and if he were alive, he would thrash them for their insolence. But they proceeded to utter the most disgraceful and reproachful language. Dead flesh and blood could no longer bear it; up he jumped; they ran, he after them, until he fell down quite exhausted. He was put to bed; the violent exertion he had gone through promoted perspiration, and he got well.

Then there is the case of the insane watchmaker, mentioned by Furel, who insisted that he had been guillotined, and that another head had afterwards, by mistake, been put on his shoulders instead of his own. "Look at these teeth," he would say, "mine were extremely handsome; these are rotten and decayed; my mouth was sound and healthy; this is foul. How different is this hair from that of my own head?"

Mr. Haslam, in his work on insanity, mentions a case of one who insisted that he had no mouth, and when compelled by force to swallow, declared that a wound had been made in his throat, through which the food had been introduced.

Bonvenuto Cellini, the celebrated Florentine artist, in his life, says, that the governor of the castle in which the former was confined, had a periodical disorder of this sort; every year he had some different whim. One time he conceived himself metamorphosed into a pichler of oil; another time he thought himself a frog, and began to leap as such; another time, again, he imagined he was dead, and it was found necessary to humor his conceit by a show of burying him. At length he thought himself a bat, and when he went to take a walk, he sometimes made just such a noise as bats do; he likewise used gestures with his hands and body, as if he were going to fly. But it is a matter of some jest that Cellini, the writer of another's hypochondria, should state that a resplendent light shone over his own head from morning till two o'clock in the afternoon, and then again at sunset; and that it was conspicuous to others, to whom he thought proper to show it.—Cabinet of Curiosities.

The less useful things are, the more they interest foolish people. The clown that throws a double concert is much better patronized than the philosopher who undertakes to revolutionize society. The owner of the "industrial fairs" realized a fortune; but he got up an exhibition of the same number of industrious men, he would have brought up in the Court of Bankruptcy.

Without frugality none can be rich, and with it very few would be poor.

The Bird's Song.

I asked a sweet Robin, one morning in May,
Who sung in the apple-tree over the way,
What 'twas she was singing so sweetly about,
For I'd tried a long time, but I could not find out.

"Why, I'm sure," she replied, "you cannot guess wrong.
Don't you know I am singing a Temperance Song?"

"Teetotal—O that's the first word of my lay,
And then don't you see how I rattle away?
'Tis because I've just dipp'd my beak in the spring,
And brushed the fair face of the Lark with my wing.

"Cold Water, Cold Water, yes, that is my song,
And I love to keep singing it all the day long."

"And now, my sweet Miss, won't you give me a crumb,
For the dear little nestlings are waiting at home?
And one thing beside; since my story you've heard,
I hope you'll remember the lay of the bird,

And never forget, whilst you list to my song,
All the birds to the Cold Water Army belong.
E. P. Hood's, Temp. Melodies.

A Greek Funeral.

I remember when they buried that bright-eyed Greek maiden, snatched suddenly from earth, when her young heart was as light as her face was fair. They arrayed her so rigid and motionless, in the grey dress she had never worn for some great fête or gala, as though this, more than any, were a day of rejoicing for her; and thus attired, with her long hair spread out over her still bosom, decked with flowers, they laid her uncoffined in her grave. At her feet they placed a small flask of wine, and a basket of corn, in accordance with an ancient Greek superstition, which supposes that for three days and nights the disembodied spirit lingers mournfully around its tenement of clay, the garment of its mortality, wherein, as a pilgrim and stranger upon earth, it lived and loved, it sinned and suffered. As soon as the first symptoms of decay announce that the curse of corruption is at work, they believe that the pure essence departs to purer realms.—Before the grave was closed, while for the last time, the radiance of the sunset cast a glow like the mockery of life, over the marble face of the poor young girl, her friends as a last precaution took measures to ascertain that she was actually dead and not in a swoon. The means they always take in such instances to ascertain a fact which, elsewhere, would be insured by a doctor's certificate, is touching in the extreme. The person whom whilst alive, it was known the deceased loved best, the mother, or it may be, the young betrothed, who had placed upon her head the gay and brilliant crown, instead of the green laurel, death, in its advances and calls her by name repeating after it the word "ella" (come) several times in a tone of the most passionate entreaty.—If she is mute to this appeal; if she is deaf to the voice dearest to her on earth, then they no longer doubt that she is dead indeed; they cover up the grave, hit their eyes to Heaven, where they believe her to be—for the Greeks do not hold the doctrine of purgatory—and having made the signs of the cross, they depart in silence to their homes. But a year after, on the anniversary of the death, they return to the grave, and kneeling down, lay their lips to the sod, and whisper to the silent tenant, that they love her still, and she is yet remembered and regretted.

To Increase Beauty.

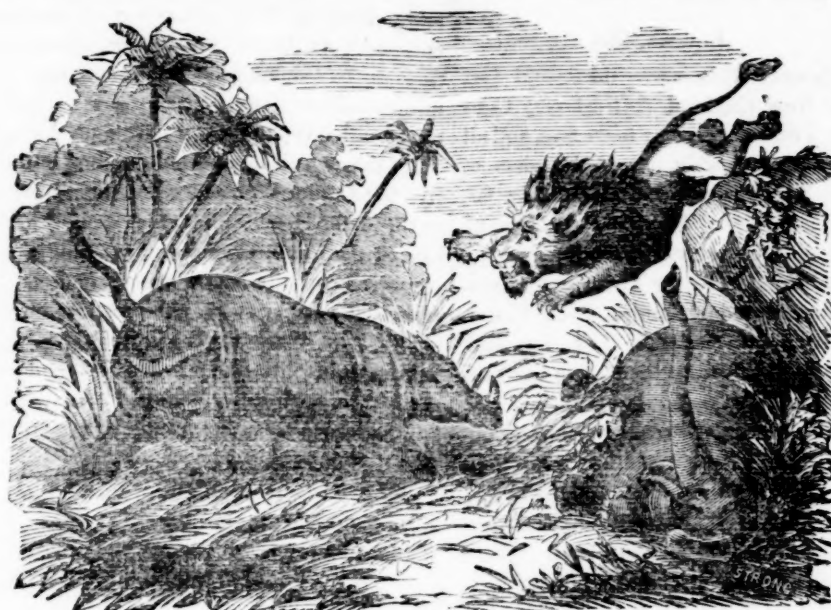
There is a divine contagion in all beautiful things. We alternately color objects with our fancies and affections, or receive from them a kindred hue.

"Like the sweet south,
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odour."

This principle pervades all nature, physical and moral. Let those who would trace an expression of serenity and tenderness on a human face, watch a person of sensibility as he gazes upon a painting by Claude or Raphael. In contemplating a fine picture, we drink in its spirit through our eyes. If a lovely woman would increase her charms, let her gaze long and ardently on all beautiful images. Let her not indulge those passions which deform the features, but cultivate, on the contrary, every soft affection. It will soon become an easy task, for one good feeling suggests and supports another. We involuntarily adapt our aspect to our emotions, and long habits of thought and feeling leave a permanent impression on the countenance. Every one believes thus far in physiognomy, and acts more or less decidedly upon his belief. A fierce man often looks beautifully tender and serene when either caressing or being caressed, and deceives us like an ocean in a calm, which at times is "the gentlest of all things."—Richardson's Literary Leaves.

How HOLLAND WAS GATHERED.—No description can convey the slightest notion of the way in which Holland has been gathered, particle by particle, out of the waste of waters, of the strange aspect of the country, and the incessant vigilance and wondrous precautions by which it is preserved Holland is, in the fullest sense, an alluvium of the sea. It consists of mud and sand rescued from the ocean, and banked up on all sides. Produced by the most dexterous and indefatigable exertions, it can be maintained only by artificial means. If the efforts by which it was redeemed from the waters were relaxed, the ocean would reassert its rights, and the whole kingdom would be submerged. The slightest accident might sweep Holland into the deep. It was once nearly undermined by an insect. Indeed, the necessity of destroying insects is so urgent that the stork, a great feeder upon them, is actually held in veneration, and almost every species of bird is religiously protected from injury. Bird-nesting is strictly prohibited by law. The drift of all this is palpable enough. But it is curious that the very existence of a great country depends upon such guarantees.—Bentley's Miscellany.

Punch has sent to the World's Fair his new invention of "the patent Revolver shirt," by turning round, is made to display in succession four clean dickies.



Raymond & Co.'s and Van Amburgh & Co.'s Combined

MENAGERIES.

Consisting of all the rare living wild animals now extant, numbering over 150 Specimens, to be exhibited together for one price of admission.
Will be exhibited at S. L. E. M. on Tuesday, June 17th, 1851. Open at 1 o'clock, P. M.—Admission, 25 Cents. Children under 10 years, 15 Cents.

In this collection is the Rhinoceros, or the Unicorn of Holy Writ.

The first and only one in America since 1830. The great difficulty in capturing this huge and savage creature, together with the almost impossibility of keeping him alive in a climate so ungenial to his habits and constitution, renders the exhibition of a living Rhinoceros, the greatest curiosity in the animal kingdom. Also, the WHITE POLAR BEAR, The only one in America; which is considered the most rare of all animals kept in a temperate climate for exhibition, they being only inhabitants of the most Frigid Zone.

In this collection of animals, will be seen TEN LIONS, Of the finest specimens from different countries, two of which were presented to VAN AMBURGH by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in his recent tour through Europe.

MR. J. A. LEBRON, The most renowned of all Lion Conquerors, will at a certain period of the exhibition enter the Dens of his Terrible Group of Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Cougars, Panthers, &c., the same as performed by him in all the principal cities of Europe and America. After which MOYS, CRAWFORD, Will enter the Dens with his highly trained Animals, separate and altogether different from Van Amburgh's, making TWO GRAND ANIMAL PERFORMANCES in this collection.

List of animals contained in both Menageries: Van Amburgh's Trained Animals, Two Numidian Lions, Asiatic Lion and Lioness, Royal Bengal Tiger, Black Tiger, Brazilian Tiger, and Two African Leopards, Mons. Crawford's Trained Animals, African Lion and Lioness, Senegal Leopard, Asiatic Tiger, and Two Cougars, Rhinoceros, or Unicorn, Arabian Pack Camel, White Camel, African Zebra, Canadian Elk, Zebu, or Brahmany Bull, Elephant Hamal, Great Polar, or White Bear, Royal Elephant Ann, Two Peruvian Lamas, Ten African and Asiatic Lions and Lionesses, Pair of Royal Bengal Tigers, Pair of Brazilian Tigers, Royal Java Tiger, Three African Leopards, Pair Senegal Leopards, Black Tiger, Black Leopards, African Panther, Two South American Lions, Four North American Cougars, Four Spotted Hyenas, Two Black Wolves, Gray Wolves, Rocky Mountain Badger, Black and White Rabbits, Two Grizzly Bears, Russian Brown Bear, Two North American Black Bears, African Pelican, White Stork, Silver Pheasants, English Pheasants, Blue Cranes, Macaws, Parrots, Ichneumon, Monkeys, &c.

This vast establishment requires the services of 70 MEN AND 120 HORSES, in its care and transportation.

The whole cavalcade of Carriages containing the animals will enter the town on the above morning, and pass through the principal streets in procession, preceded by the Company's Band. A Full description of the animals will be found in the Bills at the principal Hotels, previous to the arrival of the Company.

Will also be at New Lisbon, June 16th, Canfield June 18th, 1851.

The Poor Man to his Son.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Work, work, my boy, be not afraid,
Look labor boldly in the face;
Take up the hammer or the spade,
And blush not for your humble place.

Hold up your brow in honest pride,
Though rough and swart your hands may be;
Such hands are sap-veins that provide
The life-blood of the nation's tree.

There's honor in the toiling part,
That finds us in the furrowed fields;
It stamps a crest upon the heart
Worth more than all your quartered shields.

The Bridge of Lodi.

The victory of Napoleon upon the bridge of Lodi, may be considered among the most remarkable achievements that distinguished his military career. He was at that period in his 37th year, and had recently received his commission as commander-in-chief of the army of Italy. Within the brief space of thirty days from the opening of this, his first campaign, he had defeated the Austrians at Montebello, Millesimo, and Mondovì, and compelled them to evacuate Piedmont and retire to the opposite bank of the Adia. The Adia is a rapid and deep river, and is crossed at the town of Lodi by a wooden bridge called the "Bridge of Lodi." On the left bank of this river the Austrians, under the command of Beaulieu, a veteran of '76, halted and posted themselves in all their strength. They planted thirty pieces of artillery upon the bridge, and stationed 12,000 infantry and 1,600 cavalry upon the ground, to meet in effective co-operation. With such formidable means of defence, nothing but instant death appeared to await any demonstration on the part of the French to force the passage of the bridge. Napoleon reached Lodi in the afternoon of the 10th of May, 1796, attended by his best generals and choicest troops, and without hesitation resolved to assail the Austrian position. A few moments antecedent, he delivered the following heroic address to his soldiers:—"Frenchmen! here is starvation, there is the enemy, beyond him plenty,—MARCH!"—Heavily.

"It is deplorable that dancing, and amusements of nearly all kinds, should have fallen under the ban of the clergy, and should be preached against as sinful. It is doubtful whether the morals of mankind are benefited by forbidding all amusements, and it is most certain the health of thousands is sacrificed by it. Who are those that sink earliest into consumption among ladies? Allow me to say, it is those who take the least exercise and refrain from all amusements—who, at school, at church, at home are marked models—whose looks are demure, whose walks are slow, and whose conversation is always on serious subjects."

CULTURE OF SUGAR.—A hundred years ago the Jesuits brought a few bundles of cane from Hispaniola, and planted them in the second municipality of New Orleans. In 1759 the first sugar mill was erected. In 1840 the number of slaves employed in the sugar culture was 148,890, and the product was 119,847 hogsheads, of 1,000 pounds each and 700,000 gallons of molasses. In 1850-51 the crop will exceed 200,000 hhd., worth ten millions of dollars. The capital now employed is seventy-five millions of dollars.—The machinery is obtained almost entirely at the North.—Mobile Register.

The entire cost of the Erie Railroad is set down at \$20,500,000.

Good Advice.

I remember twelve or fifteen years ago, I left Washington three or four weeks during the spring; while at home, for the first time I possessed myself of the letters of Mr. Adams' mother, and read them with exceeding interest. I remember an expression in one of the letters addressed to her son, while yet a boy, in Europe; says she, "I would rather see you laid in your grave than that you should grow up a prodigal and graceless man." After I returned to Washington I went over to Mr. Adams' seat on May, and said I—Mr. Adams, I have found out who made you! "What do you mean?" said he, "I said—I have been reading the letters of your mother." If I had named that dear name to some little boy, had been weeks away from his dear mother, his eye could not have flashed more brightly, or his face glowed more quickly, than did the eye and face of that venerable man when I pronounced the name of his mother. He started up, in his peculiar manner, and said—"Yes, Mr. Briggs, all that is good in me I owe to my mother." Oh, what a testimony was that from this venerable old man, to his mother, who had in his remembrance all the scenes of his manhood! "All that is good in me I owe to my mother." Mothers! think of this when your bright-eyed little boy is about you! Mothers make the first impressions upon the minds of their children, and these impressions will be the last to be effaced.—Gov. Briggs.

The Telegraph.

Rev. John Pierpont, writing upon the Telegraph, concludes thus:—
A hero chieftain laying down his pen,
Closes his eyes in Washington at ten;
The lightning courier leaps along the line,
And at St. Louis tells the tale at nine;
Halting a thousand miles whence he departed,
And getting there an hour before he started.

WELL AFFORD TO WAIT.—Hon. C. F. Adams says in a letter to the Mass Convention, Clergymen may betray their God, political attorneys may receive their ten pieces of silver, for their treachery to their country; manufacturers may prefer their cotton to their conscience, and ship-owners choose freight instead of liberty. All this has been done before, and therefore it may be done again; but there is nothing in it now which should serve a true and honest spirit one hair's breadth from the line of his duty. With truth and honor, justice, right feeling, liberty and sound morals on our side, we may well afford to wait awhile for reason to execute its perfect work.

A GRAVE JOKE.—Some wages took a drunken fellow, laid him in a coffin, with the lid left so that he could easily raise it, placed him in a graveyard, and waited to see the effect. After a short time the fumes of the liquor left him, and his position being rather confined, he burst off the lid, sat bolt upright, and, after looking around, exclaimed, "Well, I'm the first that's riz'd! or else I'm confoundedly belated!"

Cloves are the unexpended flower bud of the clove tree. The are gathered in October and November, before they open, and when they are still green; they are then exposed to smoke for some days, and dried in the sun.

Major Jacob Downing says, "the Americans understand the copyright law to mean the right to copy."

Defile not your mouth with swearing; neither use yourself to the naming of the Holy One.

ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS!!

THE following are for Sale at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.
Jay's Review of the Mexican War.
The Young Abolitionists, by J. E. Jones.
Liberty Bell.
Douglass' Narrative.
Brown's Do.
Brown's Anti-Slavery Harp.
Archy Moore.
Slavery Illustrated in its effects upon Women.

Despotism in America.
Church as it is, the forlorn hope of Slavery.

Brotherhood of Thieves.
Slaveholder's Religion.
War in Texas.
Garrison's Poems.
Pierpont's Poems.
Phillips Wheatley's Poems.
Condition of the People of Color.
Legion of Liberty.
Liberty.
Madison Papers.
Phillips' Review of Spooner.
Disunionist.

Moody's History of the Mexican War.
Letters and Speeches of Geo. Thompson.
And various other Anti-Slavery Books.
Pamphlets. Also a variety of other Reform publications; such as
Equality of the sexes, By Sarah M. Grimké.
May's Discourse on the Rights and Condition of Woman.

Auto-biography of H. C. Wright.
James Boyle's letter to Garrison.
Pious Fruits, Pillsbury.
Health Tracts.

Water-Cure Manual.
Female Midwifery.
N. P. Rogers' Writings.

Theodore Parker's Sermons.
Bailou's Non-Resistance.
George S. Burleigh's Poems.

Also a General assortment of Books, Miscellaneous, Scientific and Literary.
BARNABY & WHINERY.

The Young Abolitionists!

OR Conversations on Slavery.—By J. Elizabeth Jones. We have purchased the edition of this book and can supply such as may wish to purchase at wholesale. This in paper can be sent by mail, price 20 cts., Muslin 25 cts., per copy. L. TRESMONT, Co.
Also, at Dr. Anderson's Baptist Book-Store, 34 West 4th St., Cincinnati.
August 10, 1850.

TO TEACHERS AND OTHERS

Pelton's Large Outline Maps.
PERSONS wishing to obtain Pelton's Large Outline Maps—Pelton's Key to do., Navell's System of Teaching Geography, or Baldwin's Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer, can do so by applying to the subscriber at his residence near Damascus, Columbia Co., O., or at

THE SALEM BOOKSTORE.
Those at a distance can have the Maps or Books forwarded to them by applying by letter to the subscriber at Damascusville Col. Co., O., or to Barnaby & Whinery, Salem, Columbia County, Ohio.
Also, for sale at the above named place several Cases of SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS, for Common Schools.
E. W.

New Daily Paper in Boston.

A LARGE number of earnest Friends of Freedom, dissatisfied with the present condition of the Party Press, and desirous of having an organ which shall set forth, temperately but fearlessly, their sentiments and principles, have come forward and contributed, each one his mite, to a Fund for that purpose.

That Fund has been placed in the hands of Trustees who will publish in the City of Boston, on the First Day of January, 1851, a new Daily Paper, to be called

THE COMMONWEALTH,

and continue to publish the same EVERY MORNING, except Sunday.
It will set forth the principles of the FREE SOIL PARTY; but it will be truly A FREE PAPER, and not the bondswoman of any cause, or party, except that of Freedom, Truth, and Humanity.

THE POLAR STAR toward which it will ever point will be THE RIGHT; but the right of ALL.

It will recognize the obligation of Law, the necessity of Order, and the duty of Peace and Good Will to men.

No pains or expense will be spared to render it a Good Daily Paper; a Commercial, Political, and Literary Paper, worthy the men who create it, and the sentiments which it will represent.

The names of the Editors will be announced hereafter.

The Price of the Daily will be Five Dollars—of the Weekly, Two Dollars—always in advance.
Subscriptions and applications for Advertisements received for the present at No. 5 Water street.

S. G. HOWE,
WILLIAM JACKSON,
F. W. BIRD,
JOHN P. JEWETT, Trustees.
DAVID WOODRUFF,
Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, &c.
A general assortment of carriage constantly on hand, made of the best material and in the neatest style. All work warranted.
Shop on Main street, Saxe, O.

NEW LEATHER STORE,

MAIN ST., NEAR THE BANK, SALEM, O.
THE Subscriber offers for sale, Upper Leather, Calveskin, Sole and Harness Leather, Morocco and Binding Skins. Also, all kinds of Shoe Leather cut to pattern. E. ELDRIDGE.
Aug. 1, 8 mo., 1850.

Anti-Slavery Songs!

WE have about 1500 copies of our selection of Anti-Slavery Songs on hand, which we will sell Wholesale and Retail; orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to.
Aug. 10, 1850. L. TRESMONT, & Co.

Dental Surgery.

J. W. WALKER, would announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in the above profession, that may be intrusted to him.
New Lyme, Aug. 17th, 1850.

C. DONALDSON & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.
KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY.
No 18, Main Street, Cincinnati.
January, 1849.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS

AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

Liberal Offers to New Subscribers!!

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

NO. 51 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

Continue to publish the four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; in addition to which they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the

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